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NEWSPAPER PHILOSOPHY.

The probabilities are that in the new era that is dawning every newspaper that keeps pace with the times, will be compelled to employ a philosopher, even as it is now customary for them to employ paragraphers. Our esteemed contemporary of the Savannah News, always enterprising, seems to have had a foreknowledge of the requirements of the journal of the future, and without any flourish of trumpets over the matter has already secured its philosopher. We judge so, at least, by the following:

It will never do to erect history out of current legislative process. Those who attempt to do so must, in the nature of things, succumb to the inevitable. Reform and retrenchment so ridiculed yesterday, to-day has become the watchword of legislation. Extravagance will always rule its own end. We are led to this line of remark by the following from one of our exchanges: "The newspapers that formerly burlesqued the members of the legislature that were in favor of retrenchment and reform by calling them Potiphar Peagreens, etc., have quit that kind of thing now. We are proud to know that the Peagreens seem to be in the ascendancy at present."

The philosophy in the preface to the foregoing quotation is much more elaborate and satisfactory, but not more successful than the attempt to run counter to the precepts of the late Mr. Murray. After all, this is a minor matter. If we remember correctly, the Savannah News was the originator of the sobriquet that has come to be generally applied to an element in our legislative bodies, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the war against Peagreenism was carried on with great vigor and effect in the columns of our contemporary. Moreover, we have never heard it hinted before that the honorable and much-abused Potiphar represented the elements of retrenchment and reform. We had supposed that the embodiment of Peagreenism was to be found in a blind desire on the part of certain legislators to cut down and do away with everything that had the appearance of expense (always excepting their own pay), without knowing, or considering or caring whether such reductions was or was not in the interest of true economy. True economy is neither prejudiced nor niggardly, and we had supposed that the pleasant satire of the News was intended to make this fact apparent to the masses. But it seems we have deceived ourselves, and the thought fills us with grief, for now we shall not have the keen and vigorous quill of our contemporary to aid us in any skirmish that may bring us in the conflict with the fierce cohorts of Peagreenism.

COLD WEATHER.

Dr. Thomas Y. Park, of Walker county, writes to the commissioner of agriculture that the recent polar wave, brought with it the coldest weather since the 'cold Saturday' in 1835. Dr. Park says the next very cold day after 1835 was the first Monday in February, 1851, when the thermometer was at three degrees above zero. The next was the first Friday in February, 1854, when it was five degrees above zero. On the 1st January, 1864, it was at six degrees. The 23d of December, 1876, snow fell to the depth of seven and a half inches. Before it melted another snow fell on it to the depth of seventeen inches, viz: on the 31st December. On the morning of the 3d instant (January, 1877), the thermometer was at twelve degrees below zero, and on the mornings of the 4th and 5th instant it stood at zero at sunrise.

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF ROAD.

The Macon Telegraph, in a long and carefully considered editorial, substantially agrees with the suggestion made in the CONSTITUTION several days ago, in regard to the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, and advises the cancellation of all obligations by turning the road over to the bondholders, retaining in his present position Colonel John Screven, who, in the midst of difficulties apparently insurmountable, has managed the road with such consummate skill and, with such untiring energy and fidelity. Our information is that the stockholders would readily acquiesce in such a plan.

THE militia of the state of Iowa is to be reorganized under the somewhat paradoxical name of the national guard of the state of Iowa. Will some able bodied debating society, prolific of arguments and fertile in resources, inform the country how the militia of the state can be a national guard? Or can it be that Governor Kirkwood desires to take part in the melee that Mephistopheles Morton scents in the gale?

GRANT sticks to it that the enforcement laws were violated in Georgia. Well, a man with thirteen or fourteen toddies aboard—we beg pardon if our arithmetic is at fault—is not likely to give the negroes credit for voting with their best friends, the Democrats; and eighty thousand does not look like an unseasonably large majority.

MR. WATTERSON hinted in congress yesterday that impeachment proceedings against Grant have only been prevented by the opposition of the Confederate element. We trust the Confederate element will not hereafter be so "oppositious," as Squire Skaggs would say.

LOGAN, the long-haired, has withdrawn from the senatorial race in Illinois, and the radical caucus has nominated Laurence. Hon. William B. Anderson, a liberal, is the candidate of the democrats. He now represents the nineteenth Illinois district in congress.

THE chevalier Forney is not in favor of the compromise. By-the-by, why doesn't R. Shelton McKenzie, Forney's understrapper, reproduce the Jamieson letter, or explain the $25,000 that the chevalier pocketed some time ago? These things are almost as important as the compromise bill.

COL. C. W. GIBBS has been re-elected secretary of state of Tennessee. Col. J. L. Gaines, was re-elected comptroller, and Col Marsh T. Polk was elected treasurer. The latter is a nephew of the late President Polk.

THE Washington Chronicle was recently offered for sale, but it had been bought and sold so much that not even an auctioneer would bid on it. Consequently the paper is dead.

BY opposing the compromise bill, old Simon Cameron hopes to have his son Don made the Chief of Chiefs. This is very cunning of Cameron.

BROTHER-IN-LAW LEE is keeping himself unusually quiet.

IT is still asserted that Polo Jim is in Jacksonville, Fla.

WAR MATERIAL.

It is evident that the Mortons and the Camerons are not in favor of a peaceful solution of the electoral muddle. They are revolutionists, and nothing would please them better than to precipitate a war in which they could officiate in bomb-proof positions, and in which their relations would occupy comfortable positions as commissaries or sutlers. In the late unpleasantness Morton was a conspicuous knave, and the Camerons were unscrupulous office-holders and speculators. Ah, well, let us be reconciled. In the next war, even Polo Jim may be a brigadier, and as for Don Cameron—why, it is useless to say that Don will occupy a lower position than that of cornet to the national guard of Pennsylvania.

IF there were any hot springs in Indiana, the voice of Morton would not be for war.

STRANGE, enough, Grant is said to be in favor of the compromise electoral bill.

PACKARD seems to have got hold of an Augur that he can't turn.

CHAMBERLAIN isn't collecting many taxes in South Carolina at present.

WHO will weep for Logan now?

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER opens with an exquisitely illustrated article on "Trout-Fishing in the Rangely Lakes." It is followed by the second paper of General McClellan's "Winter on the Nile"—Saxe-Holm concludes the first part of "Mamie Munroe's Romance;" Mrs. Fannie Hodgson Burnett is another chapter of her remarkably powerful story, "That Lass O'Lowrie's;" and Professor Thompson is represented by one of his unique stories entitled "How Mr. Storm met his Destiny," followed by the usual editorial departments. We have indicated merely the leading articles, but the entire table of contents is attractive.

THE GALAXY opens with an article on the administration of Abraham Lincoln, followed by a sonnet on "Art's Limitations." Henry James, jr., has a clever paper on "The Letters of Honore de Balzac." Albert Rhodes has "The Story of a Lion," and Bret Harte has an idiotic string of dialect doggerel. There are other piquant contributions, which followed by the editorial departments, go to make up an unusually meritorious number of an excellent magazine.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE opens with the conclusion of Edward King's "Pictures from Spain;" followed by the concluding paper, "Our Floor of Fire." Gail Hamilton has some "Railroad Reflections," and there are the usual serial installments and editorial departments.

THE ECLECTIC.

The February number of the Eclectic is embellished with a very fine and striking portrait of George Mac Donald, the poet and novelist. The literary contents of the number are of unusual striking value and variety of attractiveness, and present something of interest to all. The leading article is a reprint of a highly instructive address "On Popular Culture," by John Morely, which accomplishes the difficult feat of saying something new on the subject of education.

ST. NICHOLAS.

Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's schooldays," contributes a hearty, stirring "Talk" to the present number of St. Nicholas. The article is written in the author's best style, and will charm all readers young or old. The boys especially should not overlook it.

J. T. Trowbridge, another favorite of boys, brings the hero of his serial story into a very exciting adventure on the Ohio river, and crowds the installment with fine scenes and incidents.

A serial story for girls, too, is begun in this number. It is entitled "Patikin's House" and the first installment shows it to be an excellent narrative, simple and pleasantly told. It is illustrated by Mary A. Hallock.

Celia Thaxter furnishes a good poem, and Lucretia P. Hale gives a most amusing account of the "Peterkins at the Centennial."

There are several fine short stories, such as "Clever Joe," and "The Crafty Fox," the poetry of the number shows the usual variety and excellence; and the "Faces of Fishes," by Herbert E. Copeland is a novel article, illustrated with comical but accurate drawings.

The "Very Little Folks" are treated to four pages of large type and fine pictures and the "Music Page" contains a capital child song entitled "Harum-Scarum."

"REVUE DE LA MODE,"

for February has been received. This illustrated fashion journal is published in Paris monthly, and received here in advance of the French edition. It contains from 60 to 70 beautiful styles, from the leading designateurs of Paris, and a fine colored plate each month, and each copy also contains illustrations of elegantly trimmed hats, and new forms of the milliners.

WIDE AWAKE,

the Boston Juvenile, is wide awake in more senses than one. It is full of excellent articles for children, and is edited with great care.

A Distinguished Engineer Driven Insane and to His Death by the Ashtabula Horror.

CLEVELAND, O., January 20.—The dead body of Charles Collins, chief engineer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, was found in bed at his late residence, corner of Seneca and St. Clair streets, in this city, about 10 o'clock this morning, by Mr. Brewer, assistant chief engineer, with a bullet hole extending from the roof of his mouth through the back of his head. Mr. Collins has not been seen since Thursday, although his servant was in the house during the interim, his family being at Ashtabula on a visit. It was evident that he had been dead at least thirty-six hours when discovered, as the body was somewhat decomposed. A revolver was found tightly grasped in his right hand, with three chambers empty, although one shot had done the work. Another revolver, loaded, was found at his left side, together with a razor, as though he had determined on self-destruction by one means or another, and the condition of his body showed that all preparations had been made for the fatal shot. Since the Ashtabula disaster he had been quite melancholy, and there appears to be no doubt that he took his life while under the influence of an aberrated mind. He testified before the Ohio legislative committee on Wednesday afternoon, but nothing unusual was discovered in his demeanor. It is stated that he tendered his resignation to Mr. Newell, general manager of the road, a few days ago, which was not accepted, remarking that he had been connected with the railroad company for the past thirty years, and it had been his greatest aim to insure the safety of passengers traveling over the Lake Shore railway, by keeping the bridges and track in perfect condition, and that since the accident he had been blamed for the falling of the Ashtanula bridge. The fact that no blame has ever been attached to Mr. Collins, as he had nothing to do with the planning or erection of this bridge, would go to show that his mind was unsettled, and the accident at Ashtabula continually preyed upon his mental faculties, he having wept like a child when he first witnessed the wreck of the fallen bridge. He was of that sensitive temperament that he probably felt that he was looked upon as being in some way responsible for the failing of the bridge, when he was no doubt blameless in every respect. No other cause is known for the suicide.

Silk Smugglers.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Louis and Edward Haas, importers of silks, were arrested yesterday, charged with smuggling goods through the custom house through a collusion with Deputy Collector Gaylord and Deseamps, his successor. They were arrested on the information of Charles L. Lawrence.

Fifteen Gone on.

DEADWOOD, Jan. 24.—The massacre of fifteen men, with a train coming from Black Hills, is confirmed.

THE NIGHT BEFORE!

THE SENATE IN SESSION ALL NIGHT ON THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL.

Cowling, Christiancy and Bayard Make Heart-Thrilling Speeches.

The Vote to be Taken This Morning on the Question Upon Which Hangs the Fate of the Republic.

And Even Carl Schurz Acknowledges That the Bill is Good and Necessary.

The Public Heart of Georgia We Hug Up for the Promotion of Mr. Hill

The Senatorial Race in Illinois More Hopelessly Squabbled than Ever

GIVE US HILL!

THE DEMAND FROM THE NOBLE PEOPLE OF COWETA

Enthusiastic Proceedings—A Committee Sent to Atlanta to Urge the Claims of Mr. Hill.

Special to the Constitution.

NEWNAN, GA., Jan. 24th, 1877.

In response to a very short notice a large number of the citizens of Coweta county assembled in the court house to-night for the purpose of giving expression to their views on the subject of the senatorial contest now pending in Atlanta.

Thomas A. Grace was called to the chair, and J. M. Dent requested to act as secretary.

On motion, the chairman appointed a committee of six to prepare business for the meeting. The committee, after a short absence, reported the following:

Resolved, That in the senatorial contest now pending before the legislature of Georgia, while we recognize the purity and patriotism of all the gentlemen aspiring to the postition of United States senator, the people of Coweta, in common with the masses of the state, believe that the distinguished ability of the Hon. B. H. Hill, coupled with his past services to the state, the south and the whole country entitles him above all others to represent Georgia in the United States senate, and that at this critical juncture of our national affairs, his eminent abilities and acknowledged statesmanship are more needed, and would be of more value in the senate than in the house of representatives.

Resolved, further, that a true representation of the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people of this county, demand that the votes of our immediate representatives be cast for the Hon. B. H. Hill as long as there is a shadow of a chance for his election to the senate.

On motion, a rising vote was taken on the adoption of the resolutions and they were adopted by a vote of fifty-six to one.

On motion, Mr. J. H. Dent was appointed a special messenger to convey forthwith in person copies of these resolutions to our representatives in the legislature. The meeting then adjourned. THOMAS A. GRACE, Chairman.

J. M. DENT, Secretary.

This meeting was a representative one, the call being addressed to the friends of all the senatorial aspirants.

J. M. D.

WHAT OF TO-DAY?

THE ELECTORAL BILL TO BE VOTED ON IN THE SENATE.

Able Arguments Yesterday by Senators Conkling, Bayard and Christiancy—Popular Endorsements.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—When the consideration of unfinished business, being a bill in regard to the counting of the electoral vote, was resumed—

Mr. CONKLING, who was entitled to the floor, not having arrived—

Mr. SARGENT, of California, took the floor and spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition numerously signed the merchants and business men in New York in favor of passage of the pending bill in regard to the electoral count. Laid on the table. He said he would present it to the senate were it not addressed to the special committee. A telegram was received by him this morning from Indiana, signed by 87 republicans and 8 democrats, expressing gratitude for the intelligent and patriotic labors of the special committee, which have resulted in a bill for the settlement of the presidential question, and expressing the most earnest desire that it may become a law. Among the signatures to the telegram, he noticed the name of Conrad Baker, who was once governor; that of Leonidas Sexton, who was once lieutenant governor; that of Mr. Gordon, the republican candidate for attorney general, and that of Ben Harrison, who was the candidate for governor, carried the flag and gallantly led the late canvass in Indiana, though it was disastrous. Mr. Conkling then handed the telegram to Mr. Morton, amidst laughter on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. SARGENT argued that the president of the senate should count the vote as part of the executive department of the government.

The senate will remain in session all night. No one doubts that the senate will pass the bill.

Senator BAYARD made an elaborate argument in favor of the bill in the senate this evening. The galleries were packed.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY advocated the bill as a matter of patriotic necessity.

Senator Bruce this evening had not entirely made up his mind how he would vote.

Senator Gordon, late to-night, has no doubt of the passage of the bill.

Senator Alcorn favors and Senators Conover, Spencer and Bruce oppose the bill.

THE HOUSE.

Speeches were made on the resolutions reported by the committee on privileges by McDill, of Ohio, against, and by Bright, of Tennessee, in favor of them. They went over without action.

Bills to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific railroad; for amending the Texas Pacific railroad, also acts for fixing the rate of transportation across the railroad bridge at Omaha were reported and referred to the committee of the whole.

A resolution from the select committee on the use of troops in the south to influence the election, was adopted after a discussion, in which the proposed mode of procedure of sending for persons and papers was characterized as indecent and against the proprieties and etiquette of official life, and in which Watterson, of Kentucky, intimated that impeachment proceedings against the president had only been prevented early in the session by the opposition of what was termed the confederate element.

POPULAR ENDORSEMENTS.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 24.—The senate adopted a resolution endorsing the bill. The house referred the endorsing of the resolution to the committee on federal relations.

DOVER, DEL., January 24.—Legislature passed resolutions endorsing the bill.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Carl Schurz is pronounced as elaborately favoring the bill.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, January 24.—The board of trade endorses the bill.

The Desperado Caught.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Jack Williams, who shot detective Pride yesterday, was arrested by conductor Train after attempting to shoot him. Pride is not expected to recover. Williams has $3,000, some diamonds and jewelry, stolen from Spencer. He will not be taken to Arkansas.

GALLERY TOPICS.

HALLET KILBOURNE'S SUIT CALLED UP.

The Texas Pacific Bill—Still Pumping the Operators—Investigating Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The suit of Hallet Kilbourne against Richard C. Kerr and others for $100,000 for false imprisonment by congress commenced to-day.

The opponents to the Texas Pacific road on the committee are Lynde, Garfield, Kasson and Blaine. They have presented a minority report. An attempt will be made Monday to make it the special order, which requires two-thirds vote. Col. Lamar, chairman of the committee, made an elaborate report in favor of the road, which is greatly praised by the friends of the measure.

The sub-committee on privileges and elections commence investigation on the Alabama election to-morrow, but will not visit Alabama.

John F. Cook's public school for colored children, was burned. Loss $14,000.

Telegraph receivers of several offices in New York and Philadelphia were before the committee on privileges a power. They knew what certain parties had sent and received messages, but remembered nothing definitely as to the contents. The object of the examination seems to be to have a check on messages delivered by companies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—W. B. Nash, colored, state senator and presidential elector of South Carolina, testified before the committee on privileges and elections in secret session that Mr. Childs, president of the National bank at Columbia, sent a servant for him and at an interview offered him ten thousand cash and forty thousand contingent if he would vote for Mr. Tilden, and twenty thousand, to come from merchants and lawyers of Charleston, if he would favor the seating of Laurens and Edgefield delegates.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Casanave and Kenner have departed for Washington under arrest.

EAGER EYES.

LOGAN LEAVES THE FIELD WORSE THAN HE FOUND IT.

Who is Haines?—In West Virginia New Jersey's Work.

WHEELING, Jan. 24.—Faulkner leads for congress. Kingsford follows for the short in a very scattering ballot.

WHEELING, Jan. 24.—Short term—Price, 24; Hereford, 21; Walker, 16. Long term—H. G. Davis, 24; Falkner, 24.

SPRINGFIELD, January 24.—Logan has withdrawn. Charles S. Lawrence has been nominated by the republican caucus.

SPRINGFIELD, January 24.—The thirty-eighth ballot resulted as follows: Lawrence, 39, Davis, 76; Hailes 56; scattering,—

SPRINGFIELD, January 24.—On the thirty-ninth ballot Davis received 82, Haines 69, Lawrence 42, Raum, 4, Plumb 3 and Parrish 1. Adjourned till to-morrow.

NOTE.—No one in Washington seems to know Haines.

TRENTON, N. J., January 24.—McPherson, democrat, is elected senator to succeed Frelinghuysen.

SOUTH OF US.

THE WHIRLIGIG OF POLITICS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

President Diaz in Full Possession of the Reins of Government—Administering Affairs with a Prudent Hand—Sensible Conduct of President Baez of San Domingo.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—A French steamer has arrived at Vera Cruz.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 16.—President Diaz is now in possession of the entire republic, excepting Sinaloa and Chihuahua.

The Diaz administration is conducted with prudence and wisdom. The people complain only of excessive taxation.

Ex-President Lerdo has embarked for San Francisco.

Iglesias and cabinet are at Mazatlan awaiting events.

There is much anxiety to know what course the United States will take regarding Mexico.

The passport system is being vigorous enforced contrary to the constitution.

Matius Romero is ill at the capital.

The money for the payment of three hundred thousand dollars to the United States, under awards of mixed commissions, arrived at Vera Cruz recently.

The government has fined Messrs. Berror & Bachandons, a banking firm, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for failure to comply with railroad concessions, they alleging that the state of the country made compliance impossible. The government seized Barron's estate. Baron is an Englishman. England has no representative at this government.

Minister Foster denies that his mails have been robbed.

The German minister has been attacked by thieves, who stole his watch and then drew knives on bystanders who tried to interfere and then escaped.

Diaz has banished Cortina from the republic.

HAVANA, January 24.—Advices from San Domingo, on the 11th, state that President Baez had adopted reconciliatory measures, neither executing, imprisoning or banishing political antagonists.

A revolutionary outbreak on the northwestern frontier apparently favors Laperon.

Money is scarce and busines is dull.

A difficulty has arisen between the government of Hayti and the French minister.

NEW YORK, January 24.—A special dispatch from the City of Mexico, dated January 15th, says by making sacrifices innumerable, the government of Diaz have managed to collect $300,000, it being the first annual installment due to the United States on account of claims lately recognized by the mixed commission funds.

The Pope Sick.

LONDON Jan. 24.—Reuter, from Rome, says the Pope had fainting spells on Sunday and yesterday.

ROME, Jan. 24.—In the chambers, during the debate against the abuses of power by clergy, the minister of worship and justice declared the law concerning the papal guarantee was a solemn and unassailable pledge given to the Catholic world of the pope's complete independence in the exercise of his spiritual power; that Italy ought to regard the maintenance of this law as a question of honor and of loyalty toward Europe.

LONDON, January 24.—Stone Hill colliery, near Bolton, is burning. Fifteen persons known to be lost.

Seventy-nine small-pox deaths this against one hundred last week.

VIENNA, January 24.—Turkey requests Andrassy's mediation in making peace with Servia and Montenegro.

Southern Debts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A circular has been issued calling for a meeting to be held in the clearing house on Thursday to consider a plan to bring about a readjustment of debts in several southern states, through a committee of disinterested arbiters between the states and their creditors.

A Strange Death

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 24.—Col. Robert Strange, a prominent citizen and lawyer here, died very suddenly. Paralysis.

Lost.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—The brig Austria, from Wilmington, N. C., has lost her master and part of the crew.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION—12TH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Confirmation of the Senatorial Contest—New Appointments—The Conventions, &c.

THE SENATE.

ATLANTA, January 24, 1877.

The senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Lester in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. J. P. Duncan, chaplain.

Bills were read a second time and referred.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

By Mr. Cabaniss—To amend the act incorporating the Capital bank of Macon.

By Mr. Freeman—To incorporate the Mountain Savings bank.

By Mr. McDaniel—To amend section 1635 of the code, so far as related to fees of solicitors general.

Also, to change the time of calling the fall term of the supreme court.

A message from the governor, accompanied by a sealed communication, which he desired to be considered in executive session.

The following appointments were made:

Hon. James M. Clark, of the county of Sumter, judge of the Southwestern circuit.

Robert G. Mitchell, of the county of Thomas, solicitor general of the Southwestern circuit.

James Flewellen, of the county of Randolph, a licitor general of the Pataula circuit.

Cicero J. Clements, of the county of Walker, to be solicitor general of the Rome circuit.

T. F. Grier, of the county of Gilmer, to be solicitor general of the Blue Ridge circuit.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the 432d district of Irwin county. Passed.

To limit the time for the enforcement of liens. Lost.

To amend the act incorporating the town of Danielsville. Passed.

To fix the per diem pay of jurors and constables in the counties of Paulding and Haralson. Passed.

To portion the road hands in the counties of Emanuel and Johnson. Passed.

To better enable the persons elected to county offices to give security. Passed by substitute.

To amend the act providing for waiver of the homestead. Laid on the table.

To prevent the dismissal of suits in the supreme court. Laid on the table.

To change the lines between the counties of Franklin and White. Amended and passed.

To provide for the submitting of the school tax to the voters of the county. Laid on the table.

To provide for the appointment of school trustees for sub-districts in the counties. Passed.

To alter the constitution so far as it relates to per capita or poll tax. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Howell, the time of adjournment of the senate for this day was extended indefinitely.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A number of house bills were taken up and read a second time and referred to appropriate committees.

Leave of absence was granted [illegible] of lunatic asylum for one day after Thursday.

The committee on rules, while sitting in joint session, submitted a report. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Black, the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the senate repaired to the hall of the house of representatives for the election of United States senator.

After the vote was taken, the senate repaired to its chamber.

The senate then adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 10 a. m. by Speaker Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones, D. D., chaplain.

A communication was received from the comptroller general stating that his salary was $2,000 and the fees of office about the same amount.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The unfinished business of Tuesday, being the consideration of the bill providing for the holding of a constitutional convention, was taken up.

Mr. Moses moved to postpone further consideration until Friday next after the reading of the journal. He made the motion to postpone because the house was not in a frame of mind to properly consider the subject. He favored calling a convention, but made the motion so that the house could act deliberately. The senatorial question was distracting the attention of the members now. The demand was made in the recent election for a solid south, when the votaries of liberty were in despair, and the south came to the front in solid phalanx. Of all the men who battled for human liberty none stood so conspicuous as one of Georgia's sons, and the action of to-day may either give him additional strength or paralyze his efforts. (Applause.)

Mr. Stewart, of Spalding, opposed the motion to postpone. The judiciary committee were unanimous in recommending that the bill be passed at once. The members had heard of the senatorial election, read of it and thought of it until they were prepared to vote.

Let the people be heard and make a constitution of their own. Postpone action and we will be here for forty days, constitution or no constitution. I am for a convention. Call it and go home. In the great race, whether I get my man or not, the sun will continue to rise and set as it does to-day. What has federal politics to do with the calling of a convention? It will not interfere in the least with our federal relations. Mr. Moses said that he did not wish to be misunderstood. He did not propose to postpone the bill indefinitely. He was not opposed to calling a convention. Our minds be on other subjects. I favor a convention without submitting the question to the people. I have as much respect for the people's rights and views as anyone. There has been more violation of the people's rights under pretence of protecting them than in any other way. We can act them speak. The gentleman from Banks would have scared me long ago did I not recognize the voice. (Laughter and applause.) The gentleman reminded him of the poet's description of a meteor shooting athwart the sky and dissolving in thin air at last. (Laughter and applause.) The question had nothing to do with party. In his heart he hated the present constitution.

Mr. Walsh moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Turnbull moved to postpone until 3 p. m., which was lost by yeas 58, nays 70.

MESSAGE FROM SENATE.

A message was received from the senate announcing the passage of a resolution to appoint a joint committee to consider the propriety of insuring the public buildings. Messrs. Godfrey and Wesselowski are the committee on the part of the senate.

TENDERED SEATS.

Seats were tendered C. U. Jones, jr., of New York; J. E. Pugh, H. D. Clayton, of Alabama; C. B. Wooten and W. A. Huff, of Macon.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

At 12 m. the senate entered the hall. President Lester read the law on the case. The journals of the senate and house were read. President Lester announced the rules governing the joint session. In announcing the names of candidates no commendation of the candidate was admissable, and a motion to erase the joint session would be put to the body to which the member making the motion belonged.

Nominations were then announced in order. Senator Black nominated Hon. Thomas M. Norwood.

Senator Cabaniss nominated ex-Governor J. M. Smith.

Hon. E. J. Moses nominated Hon. B. H. Hill, whose reputation was national. (Applause.)

Mr. Reid, of Putnam, nominated Hon. H. V. Johnson. [Applause.]

Mr. Polhill said that, although believing Mr. Johnson preeminently the man, he was constrained—

Mr. Turnbull raised the point of order that the gentleman could not indulge in comments.

Mr. Polhill—I withdraw the name of Hon. H. V. Johnson.

Mr. Reid, of Putnam—Mr. Johnson belongs to the people of Georgia.

President—The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Turnbull—I raise a point.

President—The point does not fit the case.

Mr. Reid—Putnam's representative can vote for Mr. Johnson, and all others who desire.

Mr. Blue nominated Hon. D. A. Walker.

The ballot was taken and resulted as follows;

Norwood	96
Hill	78
Smith	27
Johnson	11
Walker	1

Two hundred and sixteen votes. One hundred and nine necessary to a choice.

Mr. Turner, of Brooks, moved that the joint session cease, which prevailed by yeas 91, nays 43.

The senate retired.

Mr. Stokeley moved that the house adjourn until 3 o. m.

Mr. Sheffield, of Early, moved to adjourn until 10 a. m. to-morrow, which prevailed.

NOTE.—In the proceedings of Monday the printer blurred savagely the report of Mr. Richardson's amendment to the bill calling a constitutional convention. In justice to Mr. Richardson we give it as originally written:

"Mr. Richardson offered an amendment that representation be based on population in the ratio of one delegate to every 25,000 inhabitants. He said the correctness and dispatch of business was in ratio to the number engaged. Nine select men could frame a better instrument than even the number engaged under his amendment.

WHO SHALL COUNT?

ABSURDITY OF THE CLAIMS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Senator Edmunds' Views on the Morton Construction—An Extract From his Speech Delivered in the Senate.

Now I shall consider for a few minutes the pretension—and I do not use that term to offend anybody, but as a short one—the pretension that this great and most responsible power is devolved upon whoever occupies the chair that you have so honorably filled for a long time. I dare say that, if the constitution has reposed this deciding power in the chair, we could not wish for a better judge to fill the place; but if it has not reposed in the occupant of your chair, sir, then no matter how eminent or how learned the gentleman may be who fills it, no matter how great and overwhelming command the respect and confidence of all the people of the United States, of all parties, it would be equally an invasion of the best rights of constitutional government if he were to exercise it. The constitution declares that the electors of the several states who are recognized as officers—functionaries just as clearly and with just as great importance as if does yours or ours, "shall seal up and certify and transmit to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate, the certificate of the votes which have been given for president." Then it declares that the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. You will perceive, Mr. president, that if the makers of this constitution had designed to repose in the president of the senate the power to decide what was a vote and to determine, in its discretion, as they had taken pains in every other part of the constitution in the clearest language to say what the senate might and might not do, what its powers should be and those of the house of representatives—as they had taken pains in the clearest way and with the minutest carefulness of language to say what the powers the president of the United States should exercise and what powers should not be exercised by any authority; and when, in respect of the judicial branch, they had also with the same industrious diligence in conferring delegated powers, carefully enumerated every power of the judiciary, how unfortunate it was had they designed to confer that power upon that court that they had not used the two words that would have enabled them to say so. It would have saved a vast deal of dispute, and we can scarcely imagine it possible that a body of men who in every respect had been so critically exact in the evolution of the functions and powers of this government should have remained by mere accident so silent upon, perhaps, the most important part for the perpetuity of the republic in peace of any one of the powers that the constitution created or bestowed. I say, sir, that it staggers human credulity—that if that body of men had designed to turn the president of the senate into a judge in the most critical of all cases for the well being of a republic, and in a case where it was foreseen, and even known, that he himself would be at first and perhaps often afterwards, as it happened, the very man who was to preside or to lose by his decision. It staggers human credulity that if they had intended to repose such a decided power in that chair they should not have said so. But after all we must be governed by what the constitution does say, and I admit if you can imply from it fairly and clearly that the power to open a certificate implies the power to determine the legal nature of its contents when it is opened, then the president of the senate must have that power, because the power is delegated to him and to no one else to open all the certificates. If then proceeds to say that the votes shall be counted which are decided by the opening of the certificates. It does not say they shall be counted by him. If it had been intended that they should be counted by him, two words would have said so, and two very short words at that. But if it had said they should be counted by him, we should have been a great ways yet from that fundamental and prior question as to what is the legal nature of the thing that he is to enumerate—to count, not to decide. The judge in a tribunal decides; the clerk counts. The language, then, as everybody agrees, does not say that the president of the senate shall have the power to count, even in the arithmetical sense of the term. Much less does it say that he shall have power to decide anything. It says that he shall open all the certificates. Now, suppose we go back a little and inquire, Does that imply it? I suppose that everybody will admit that the power to open does not necessarily imply a power to count, because it is not necessary to count in order to open and implied power only arises when it is necessary that the so-called implied power should be exercised in order to the performance of the power that is given. The power that is given by the words of the constitution is the power to "open." Now the power to count is not essential to the power to open. You can open without counting. If the language had been reversed and it had said that the president of the senate should count these votes, the certificates being sent to him, of course the implication would have arisen that he must open the certificates, because he could not count them until he did open them. But it happens that the language is exactly the other way. He shall open them, and then the counting shall take place, without stating by whom in terms. Those who contend that it is an implied power from the power to open must show inevitable logic that the power to do the first thing being granted, it necessarily follows that the power to do the second is covered by implication. In short, the power to do one thing implies the power to do two. I have not been able to see that that was a very clearly logical proposition.

WHERE THE ARGUMENT LEADS.

The president of the senate is to "open all the certificates." It may be said, and it must be said, that he is not authorized to open anything that is not a certificate. The constitution only commands him to open "certificates," and so it is urged he must decide, therefore, what is a certificate, and his decision must be binding, because the constitution has reposed in him the power to open certificates and nothing else. How long would that stand the test of examination? The same article in the constitution says that he is to open what the electors send to him. On that same line of argument you extend the right to decide right back to the electors. You say the elector then, in this constitution, by the very same argument, is to decide what is the certificate. Or if you go forward, where do you find yourself? You find the very next clause is that if there is a failure of anybody to get a majority of all the votes, the house of representatives shall elect. On the same argument you are bound to say, and you cannot avoid it—nobody can—that the house of representatives is the sole and exclusive judge of when the contingency occurs that entitles it to act; and if one of these candidates had received three-fourths of the votes, and you, sir, under this claim of power in the constitution, had decided that he had, and that they were all valid votes, and that he was the president, the house could retire into its own hall and in the very same language of the constitution turn around and say, "By the same authority we decide, or on the same reasons exactly, "that nobody has a majority, and we will elect our president." Then if you won't follow it a little further in the same line, it says that in case of a failure to elect, the vice president shall be president. Somebody comes immediately in and says, "I am the vice president; everybody admits that I am elected; I declare under this power of the constitution that the contingency has occurred when I am to act as president." I say to the man that the president of the senate has appointed. "Go your way. You are not president." I say to the man that the house of representatives has elected somebody else, "Depart; the same constitution that you live by also gives me the last chance at this, and I send you all away, and I am president, because I determine whether the contingency has happened whether I am to act or not."

U. S. SENATOR ELECT, ISHAM G. HARRIS, URGES THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

Memphis Avalanche.

Recognizing the interest attaching to the views of Tennessee's senator elect, an Avalanche reporter called on ex-Governor Isham G. Harris yesterday. He found that gentleman quietly writing alone in his office, and modestly drew up a chair across the hearth opposite the new senator. Laying aside his pen and glasses, ex-Governor Harris pleasantly said, "good morning, sir." Governor, said the reporter, "I have called to obtain from you, if agreeable, an expression of your opinion in reference to the mode of counting the electoral vote as proposed by the joint committee of congress."

"Well, sir," replied Mr. Harris slowly, as if weighing his words as he balanced his spectacles on his forefinger, and speaking very deliberately, "I have examined the proposed plan, though not so critically as I will have done in a few days. I have all along thought that to any tribunal which can command the decent respect of the public the settlement of all disputed questions in reference to the presidential election should be left for that tribunal to decide in accordance with the forms and spirit of the law.

"I would have preferred, could it have been constitutionally done, that the supreme court should have been that tribunal. But I believe that the tribunal as suggested by the committee of congress should command the confidence of the American people, and I hope that congress will adopt that committee's report.

"I consider," continued Mr. Harris very emphatically, "that the peaceful settlement of the present difficulties is a matter pre-eminently more important than the question as to which party shall administer the government. Most of all we want the present state of uncertainty, the present unsettled condition of things done away with. Therefore the committee's report meets with my hearty approval as pre-eminently wise and pre-eminently patriotic."

A Counterfeiter Arrested.

CINCINNATI, January 24. — Miles Ogle, arrested for manufacturing counterfeit money, made disclosures leading to the discovery of over a hundred finely executed plates, and also of $40 000. Fifty pieces were found buried near this city.

THE LEGISLATURE.

List of the Members Elected.

SENATORS.

MEMBERS ELECT.

Second District—J H Clifton, of Tattnall.

Fourth District J M Maddox, of Charlton.

Sixth District—J W Staten, of Ben Hill.

Eighth District—Isaac S Dodd, of Miller.

Tenth District—C W Wasiowski, of Dougherty.

Twelfth District—William Harrison, of Quitman.

Fourteenth District—Drury W Reid, of Decatur.

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1877.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The decisions for the July term, 1876, are now ready.

The pamphlet will be furnished to subscribers at $1, and to all others at $2.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We announce the name of Mr. WILLIAM A. HEMPHILL, our business manager, as the candidate of THE CONSTITUTION for state printer.

We refer to the course of our newspaper as a basis of our claims on the democratic party of Georgia, and to the general completeness and efficiency of our printing establishment as to our ability to promptly and properly perform the work.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The chairman of the judiciary committee opened the great debate with a speech that is admitted on all sides to have been one of remarkable clearness, logic and force. It created a sensation. Mr. Thurman immediately pronounced it unanswerable, and it is conceded that it has materially promoted the passage of the bill.

The great jurist first stated, in a calm and impartial manner, the nature of the conflict that the bill was devised to settle, and this he did in so simple and plain a way that a child could understand the bill. He left no material part of it untouched. After he had skillfully presented the features of the bill, he took up, first, the constitutionality of the measure, and, secondly, the pretended authority of the vice-president over the returns. He stated that there is not a single section of the constitution, save one, which has enforced itself without legislation. Congress was left to be the sole judge of the special methods in which these powers should be exercised. Turning from this, which he did not argue at length, he took up the arguments that have been advanced in favor of the preposterous vice-presidential claim, which is really a movement of actual revolution. Elsewhere will found nearly a full report of this part of Mr Edmunds' speech. It is said to have produced something like a panic among the conspirators, who are beginning to be weak-kneed.

In conclusion he urged senators neither to stimulate doubts in their own minds nor to let their wishes outrun their deliberate judgment, and exhorted the chamber, in behalf of the country, not to leave it in danger of tossing anarchy, resembling mountains tumbling evermore into seas without a shore.

The New York World and the Cincinnati Enquirer are antagonized over the bill. The latter sees the following "bad" points in it:

1. It is unconstitutional, congress having no power to delegate to a "commission" outside itself powers devolved upon it by the constitution.

2. It would inevitably bedraggle the ermine of the supreme court of the United States which the American people should be painstaking in keeping spotless.

3. The two houses, having the power, by the admission of the bill, to determine the questions to which it relates, ought not to, if they lawfully could, shovel this authority and this responsibility upon a foreign tribunal.

4. The voice of eight millions of voters, of the national legislature, ought not to be made either the plaything or the possession of one man.

5. By the text of this bill, and by almost universal admission, the counting is the act of the two houses under the constitution. The counting is *an affirmative act*, as fully such as the enactment of a law, which requires the concurrence of both houses. What is the work of the two houses cannot be accomplished by *one*.

The World on the other hand sees two good features in it:

1. It records the surrender by republicans of the baseless claim that the president of the senate has constitutional power to count.

2. It prevents the national disgrace of verifying by brute force the results of popular suffrage; of transferring the executive power of the government of the republic from one official term to another under the mouths of hostile cannon; and of thus maintaining what we call free institutions by the sword of a president in spangletes and on horseback.

As there are only three ways of deciding who shall be president—by civil strife, by submission to usurpation, or by mutual adjustment—the objections of the Enquirer, which are either technical or questionable, are not weighty. It is enough to know that the bill will be the death of the Morton-Chandler conspiracy. It has the support of all, or nearly all, who have an eye single to the preservation, not of a particular party, but of constitutional government, and is destined to restore peace, prosperity and the rule of law.

In our telegraphic report of the bill an error crept in that needs to be corrected. The word "persons" was substituted for the words "other papers," thus giving the commission power to take oral testimony. They can only take into view "such petitions, depositions and other papers, if any, as shall by the constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent." This shuts out all arguments and other devices for the killing of time. All such efforts would be superfluous, and we are glad that the well considered provisions of the bill exclude them. Under the terms of the bill the commission will be able to hear and decide each of the four cases promptly.

An expression from a leading political and commercial center like Atlanta would not be without effect at Washington. It would stiffen the backbones of our delegation, and, if held immediately, would be felt all over the country. If our business men are agreed on the subject—the most important that has arisen since the close of the war—they should meet for the purpose of giving frank expression to their views. Meetings are being held in the various cities of the country, and the south cannot afford to be silent upon a question of peace or war. The citizens of Richmond met on Monday night. Let the merchants, manufacturers, and other citizens of Atlanta speak to-night.

THE HERALD'S ARMY.

One of the foreign correspondents of the polo organ, writing from Washington, expresses fears that Sir Henry Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, will lead an army into the national capital on the 15th of February. This information comes from the reliable understrapper who stated in the same sheet recently that the southern rebels were about to attack the national capital, and needs no confirmation. There seems to be no doubt that if an army is to enter Washington at all, it will be headed by Shacknasty Jim, armed with a polo club and a pistol loaded with a paper wad. Why should Jim's understrapper endeavor to conceal this well-known fact?

It is said that the colored people of South Carolina are paying their taxes promptly. Governor Hampton has applied for no loan at the north; and says that he needs none.

SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED IN ATLANTA, GA., JAN. 23, 1877.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice.
Hons. L. N. Bleckley and Samuel Jackson, Judges. Reliability Reported for the Constitution by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

Tatum vs. the State. Cheating and swindling from Milton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Knowingly to misrepresent a blind horse as sound, (the horse's eyes being apparently good) and thereby to cheat and defraud a person swapping for the animal, is to commit the offense of being a common cheat and swindler, under section of the Code 9035.

2. The charge is not contrary to law or to evidence.

Judgment affirmed.

H. P. Bell, for plaintiff in error.

C. D. Phillips, solicitor general, for the state.

Johnson et al. vs. Shurley. Complaint, from Warren.

BLECKLEY, J.

Where a *joint* bond is sued upon by the sheriff, and the process is directed to the sheriff, and is served by him on all the defendants, and where the principal in the bond does not appear or plead, and where the sureties answer at the first term, but file no plea, the court merely entering "answer" on the docket, it is not too late at the second term for the sureties to move to dismiss the case for want of legal process and service, the motion being made before pleading to the merits.

Judgment reversed.

W. M. & M. P. Reese, for plaintiffs in error.

C. S. DuBose; James. Whitehead, for defendant.

Smith vs. Haire. Claim, from Oglethorpe.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Where an attachment was levied in November, 1874, upon cotton produced in that year on a certain plantation, and a claim to the cotton was interposed, and on the trial of the claim, which took place in 1876, there was evidence that the defendant in attachment had resided on the plantation ever since 1867, and that since 1870 he had controlled and worked it, the tax books of the county for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875 showing that he returned it as his property for taxation, were admissible in evidence for the plaintiff, the tax returns being in the nature of declarations by the person in possession, and tending to show that he held for himself and not for another, all of said books being offered and admitted together, no separate objection being made to that for 1875, and it appearing that the claimant returned no property in the county for taxation either in 1874 or 1875.

2. Declarations or acts of the debtor favorable to his own title made or done after the claimant's alleged title to the cotton had accrued, and after the debtor had parted with the actual possession of the cotton by shipping it to the claimant, or to a factor under circumstances (such as marking it in the claimant's name) indicating that it was shipped for the claimant, are not admissible to rebut evidence of the claimant's title by purchase from the debtor prior to the suing out of the attachment.

3. The omission of the claimant to move to dismiss the levy, on the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence, and the introducing of evidence by the claimant in answer to that of the plaintiff, are, together or separately, no admission that the plaintiff's evidence is *prima facie* sufficient; yet, when at the close of all the evidence (his own being a part of it) the claimant contends for the conclusion in argument, and obtains it, he is estopped from denying that the condition upon which his right to the conclusion depended, namely, the shifting of the onus, had been accomplished; and in such circumstances it is not error for the court to state in the hearing of the jury, that the case made by the

Judgment reversed.

J. D. Mathews, for plaintiff in error.

John C. Reed; W. G. Johnson, for defendant.

Bowling et. al vs. Amis. Equity, from Oglethorpe.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. When assets equitably subject to the payment of a judgment consist of debts once represented by notes payable to the judgment debtor, but now represented by other notes, payable to, and held by, his son, and both he and his son are insolvent, garnishment is a less available remedy to secure the assets and apply them to the judgment than is a bill for injunction and relief.

2. When a judgment creditor proceeds by bill to subject debts equitably liable to the payment of his judgment, he is not barred by the statute of limitations if his judgment is not dormant, and if the debts he seeks to reach are not barred, although the original notes for such debts were fraudulently transferred by the judgment debtor to his son, more than eight years before the bill was filed, and although the son surrendered them to the maker, and took, in lieu of them the same maker, other notes payable to himself. This proceeding is not to recover any of the notes as property, but to collect the money from the maker as a fund subject, in equity, to the payment of the judgment; and the filing of the bill was in time, being within six years from the maturity of the original notes.

Judgment affirmed.

J. D. Mathews; Pope Barrow, for plaintiffs in error.

J. R. Reed; Sam Lumpkin; J. T. Olive, for defendant.

Fambrough vs. Administrators. Claim, from Oglethorpe.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. When a tract of land is divided by the line of the county in which the defendant in execution resides, the whole tract can be levied upon and sold, as his property, by the sheriff of that county, but not by the sheriff of the adjoining county. Code, 3644

2. When, on the trial of a claim case involving land divided by a county line, it appears from the plaintiff's evidence that, by reason of the defendant's residence in the other county, the levy and all the subsequent proceedings have been, and are in the wrong jurisdiction, the court should, on motion of the claimant, order the levy dismissed; or if the fact of such residence is not made to appear by the plaintiff's evidence, but does appear from evidence introduced by the claimant, the verdict of the jury ought to be in favor of the claimant.

Judgment reversed.

J. D. Mathews; Pope Barrow, for plaintiff in error.

Sam. Lumpkin; John C. Reed; J. T. Olive, for defendant.

A. J Lovelady vs. John Hockenhull. Motion to establish lost paper, from Pickens.

JACKSON, J.

1. A certiorari not marked "filed in office," nor ever in the office of the clerk of the superior court, nor ever in the possession of the clerk at all, is not an office paper so as to be established by copy *instanter* on motion, under section 3930 of the code.

Though sanctioned by the judge at chambers and handed to the plaintiff, it is his private property until it gets to the clerk, and if mislaid or lost, it can only be established by copy as any other private property belonging to him.

Judgment reversed.

Thomas F. Greer; W. T. Day; W. H. Simmons, for plaintiff in error.

H. L. Patterson, for defendant.

Francis M. Grogan vs. The State. Misdemeanor, from Milton.

JACKSON, J.

1. The offense of misdemeanor, under section 4,564 of the Code is not complete until the defendant has failed or refused to give security for the maintenance and education of the bastard child, "when required to do so in terms of the law." The gist of the offense is the refusal to support the child sworn to be his, thus entailing that expense upon the county.

2. "The terms of the law" require that he be carried before the justice of the peace, and if he then refuse to give security for the maintenance and education of the child, the justice shall bind him over to appear at court, and the solicitor general shall then prosecute him for the offense. The sheriff has no authority to take the bond for his appearance at court, especially out of the county of which he is the sheriff.

Judgment reversed.

H. P. Bell, for plaintiff in error.

C. D. Phillips, solicitor general, for the state.

JACKSON, J.

1. The release of property by a plaintiff in fi. fa., for value, before purchase by the claimant from defendant in fi. fa. of other property, will not discharge the property so purchased from the lien of the judgment.

2. On the trial of such a claim, a bond with personal security, taken by the claimant to save his purchase harmless from the lien of the judgment, is admissible against the claimant.

3. The fact that the claimant took the deed from wife as well as husband, under such circumstances as sale of homestead, with consent of ordinary, without more, will not affect the result of the case. Judgment affirmed.

J. F. Langston, for plaintiff in error.

J. B. Estes, for defendant.

Mathew G. Dicken vs. Mahala Thrasher. Homestead and claim, from Oconee.

JACKSON, J.

1. Homestead in land is subject for labor done thereon in the cultivation of crops or other farm work, or in building or other improvements of a substantial nature.

Judgment affirmed.

Cobb, Erwin & Cobb; J. R. Lyle, for plaintiff in error.

Pope Barrow; S. P. Thurmond, for defendant.

R. T. Baffington vs. The Governor. Scire facias to forfeit bond, from Hart.

JACKSON, J.

1. The state cannot legally forfeit the bond of the surety for the appearance of a defendant when she has the defendant in her own custody in the penitentiary, under sentence from one of her courts. She has the power to try him whenever she pleases for crime committed within the jurisdiction of another of her courts. It does not alter the principle at all if the bail agreed in writing to pay the bond at the next term if the principal did not appear, and thereby get a continuance of the scire facias. The question still remains, can the state legally forfeit the bond of the surety for not producing his principal, when she at the very time has that principal in her own custody.

Judgment reversed.

Robert Hester, for plaintiff in error.

Sam Lumpkin, solicitor general, for the defendant.

James Whitehead vs. H. H. Fitzpatrick, administrator. Rule, from Warren.

JACKSON, J.

1. When the intestate, in consideration that his attorney at law would pay him over certain monies collected, including his collecting fee, agreed that the attorney should have all of his fees paid out of a certain other note and account when collected, and when the attorney did so pay over his collecting fees and fulfil his part of the contract:

Held, that the facts make an equitable assignment of the note and account to the attorney for payment of his fees, and that on a rule brought against him, by the administrator, for the note and account when collected, he can set off his fees, and the administrator can only recover the balance, if any, as assets of the intestate, and this principle holds though the money on such note and account was not collected until after administration on the estate.—5th Ga., 357.

Judgment reversed.

W. M. & M. P. Reese; James Whitehead, for plaintiff in error.

C. S. DuBose, for defendant.

Lester & Hunnicutt, adm'rs, et al, vs. James D. Mathews. In equity, from Oglethorpe.

JACKSON, J.

1. Where, by inadvertence or mistake, a judgment or decree [illegible] the true intention of the parties thereto, equity will grant relief and reform it.

2. Any person who took a substantial interest under such decree may bring the bill to review and reform it, though he may not have been an actual, technical party thereto; and relief will be granted against the custodians of the fund out of which such person was to be paid, though they were administrators of the estate, and hence not actual parties to the consent decree which was rendered on an issue of *devisavit vel non*, and equity, disliking circuity of actions, and never doing things by halves will grant full relief to the complainant against such custodians of the fund under the bill to rectify the first decree, and the bill is properly brought in the county when the first decree was rendered, and where the administrators reside.

3. All the parties to the first judgment or decree must be made parties to the bill to reform it.

Judgment affirmed.

Alex. S. Erwin; L. & H. Cobb, for plaintiffs in error.

Jno. C. Reed; Sam. Lumpkin, for defendant.

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FOR RENT—That large front Store and splendid basement 32 by 91 feet, next the bridge on Broad street in "Granite Block," basement fronting on Forsyth st. Also, the old Library Rooms and several nice up stairs rooms. Apply to Wm. A. Hawson or P. M. Coker.
jan24—dec25

FERTILIZER—I will have for sale "Stono's Ammoniated Dissolved Bones," the highest grade article offered in this market. Testimonials of the highest character. Send in your orders. The supply will be limited to 500 tons. Potton orders (5 tons or more) C. H. Strong, corner Marietta and Broad streets.
jan23—d1w

WANTED TO BUY A HOUSE Leave description etc., of a house convenient to Capitol, costing 2 or $3,000 with John B. James.
jan23—d3t

WANTED—A white girl, from 12 to 14 years of age, as a companion for a lady. Must come well recommended. Apply at 45 Simpson street.
jan23—d3t

FOR RENT—A very desirable Store House in James' Block for rent. Apply to Snead & Co.
jan23—d1tfebt

WANTED—Good Traveling Agents to sell an article that is used in every business house; also, one used in all dwellings. Apply or write enclosing stamp, to Dr J. H. Morey, Cannon House, 8 to 10 a. m.
jan17—d1f

FOR SALE—A small Farm of 40 acres, 1½ miles from car shed, well watered in high condition, balance well timbered; on it is about 2,000 bearing fruit trees and grape vines, a small house and well of good water. Address A. Lambert, P. O. city, or apply to the Sexton at the Cemetery, on Fair street.
jan12—d2w

HOT BED SASH, and all sizes of Sash, Doors and Blinds, at Bottom Prices at 38 Decatur street. Jennings & Co.
jan12—d2w

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of the power in me vested by a mortgage executed by Law & Company, on the 30th day of September, 1876, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, Ga., in Book "E," of Mortgages page 147, on the 2d day of October, 1876, I will, on Monday, the 5th day of February, 1877, and from day to day until completed, sell at number 36 Marietta street, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, the said number 36 being the store next to the northeast corner of Marietta and Broad streets, in order to pay the debt and interest secured by said mortgage, as follows, to-wit:

$5,500 00. ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 30th, 1876.

Twelve months after date we promise to pay to the order of Geo. T. Fry, Attorney in Fact for Jane Law and Elizabeth A. Law, six thousand four hundred dollars for value received, with interest from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable monthly. The entire principal and interest to become due on our failure to pay any monthly installment of interest at time it is due.

LAW & CO.

And as a sufficiency of the stock in trade, consisting of Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hardware, Queensware, Stoneware, China Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, and all other merchandise, together with an Iron Safe (Lillie manufacture), Show Cases, and all other appointments for carrying on the business of said Mortgagors, contained in the first floor and basement of the store situated in the city of Atlanta, county and State aforesaid, next to the southeast corner of Marietta and Broad streets and known as number 36 Marietta street. The said property sold by virtue of, and in accord nce with the provisions of, a power of sale in the aforesaid mortgage given by Law & Company to George T. Fry, Attorney in Fact for Jane and Elizabeth A. Law, and sold for the benefit of said Jane and Elizabeth A. Law, the said Law and Company having failed to pay the interest on the aforesaid note for the months ending October 30th, November 30th, and December 30th, 1876

GEORGE T. FRY,
Attorney in Fact for
Jane Law and Elizabeth A. Law.
Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 24th, 1877. jan25—4t05

For Rent or Sale,

THAT desirable and commodious Brown Stone Mansion, corner of Collins and Wheat streets for rent or sale on accommodating terms. Apply to G. W. ADAIR, cl'y, or to C. JONES,
jan25—d3t Walhalla, South Carolina.

REAL FINE.

COL. J. BEN WILSON, having finished his fine new houses on corner of Alabama and Pryor streets, desires to lease them to first class tenants for a term. One of these has been taken, and the other two can *now* be secured, on accommodating terms, if early application be made

MARCUS A. BELL & SON,
Real Estate Agents,
jan24-d3t Office, No. 1, Centennial Building

Vegetables! Vegetables!

NEW CABBAGES & TURNIPS
—AT—
J. M. B. CARLTON & SON,
134 Marietta street
Will receive Fresh Supplies Every Day.
jan23—dcod1f &sun

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Aaron Israel, Bankrupt—In bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Abraham Marks, of Atlanta, Georgia who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

A. B. CULBERSON,
jan25—11aw3w Assignee.
Republican copy. Atlanta, Ga.

Richmond County Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Lower Market House, in the City of Augusta,

Monday, January 29, 1877,

the sale continuing from day to day until all the property levied on is sold, the following property, to wit:

One hundred (100) work and nine Horses, twenty-nine (29) Mules, five (5) Elephants, five (5) Royal Bengal Tigers, eight (8) Hyenas, two (2) Lionesses and three (3) Cubs, one (1) Lion, one (1) Jaguar, five (5) Panthers, one (1) Yack, one (1) Eland, 2 Pecaries, one (1) Hartebeeste, one (1) Parfaquate, two (2) Antelopes, one (1) Lama, one (1) Sacred Cow, one (1) Elk, one (1) Zebra, one (1) Camel, one (1) Emu, together with other wild beasts in cages for animals, in which said animals are now kept; also, three (3) cages of, birds and small animals, two (2) Omnibuses, two (2) Railroad cars, one (1) Band Wagon, one (1) sociable, one (1) Dragon Chariot, one (1) Ticket Wagon, six (6) truck wagons two (2) stringer wagons, one (1) Pole wagon, four (4) London wagons, one (1) Glass wagon, two (2) three centre pole Circus tents, one (1) two centre pole Menagerie tent, one (1) dressing room top canvas, four (4) horse tents, two (2) cook tents, eight length of reserved seats, thirty (30) lengths rain seats and extras, and all and singular the wardrobe and paraphernalia, and blocks, and all other property of every kind and description appertaining or belonging to "Howe's Great London Circus and Sanger's English Menagerie Company," together with one lot of Bed Clothing, consisting of blankets, sheets, pillow cases, &c., connected with five (5) sleeping cars belonging to said Company, and all wood and metal engravings belonging to said Company; and all the right, title and interest, whether in law or in Equity of the said Barnum and Company in and to the above described property. Levied on as the property of Henry Barnum and James E. Kelly, copartners under the firm name of Barnum and Company, by virtue of the following Mortgage fi. fas., returnable to Richmond Superior Court, to-wit: Richard H. Doerfil vs. Barnum and Company, and James Reilly vs. the same; and sold as property of the keeping of which is attended with expense, by order of the Judge of the Superior Court of said county. CHARLES H. SIBLEY,
jan19—d4d Sheriff R. C.

To the Stockholders

OF THE
ATLANTA COTTON FACTORY.

YOU are earnestly requested to meet at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE next SATURDAY NIGHT (27th) at 7 o'clock promptly, to consider the subject matter and ways and mean of starting the Atlanta Cotton Factory.

Every subscriber who has paid up his dues, and every one who has not, should be present. Every Capitalist and Real Estate owner, Professional and Business man who loves to the future prosperity of the city should be present.

The Directors have not, and in their power, but cannot start the Mill without money. It is with you whether or not this enterprise should fail.

G. W. ADAIR,
jan25—d3t President.

For Rent or Sale,

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The Directors have not, and in their power, but cannot start the Mill without money. It is with you whether or not this enterprise should fail.

G. W. ADAIR,
jan25—d3t President.

Amusements.

GRAND
Masquerade Ball
—OF THE—
ATLANTA TURN-VEREIN
AT TURNER HALL,
Tuesday, Jan. 30th, 1877.

ADMISSION $1 50, for gentleman with lady. No tickets will be sold at the door.

No one will be allowed on the floor without a ticket.

Gallery Tickets 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at Turner Hall and at Kenny & Reading Room.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
jan18—d3t&20 THE COMMITTEE.

Ready Made Clothing.

DETERMINED
TO
CLOSE OUT
OUR
STOCK
OF WINTER
CLOTHING.
BEFORE
February 1st,
WE NOW
OFFER
SOME
Extraordinary Inducements
IN PRICES.

There are many who have not yet bought their Winter supply of Clothing, and who have not the means to buy fine Clothing and yet do not wish to wear cheap, coarse goods; to such we offer a CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY.

The goods we have yet on hand are mostly FINE in quality, but we will sell at prices ordinarily charged for common goods.

HAAS BROS.
O. K. CLOTHING STORE,
82 Whitehall St.
dec31—dtf

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of McKoy, Roberts & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Roberts retiring. The business will continue as heretofore under the firm name of McKoy & Williams, who will settle all claims against and receive all moneys due the old firm. Mr. Roberts will remain with the firm for the present. We thank the public for past patronage and hope to continue to merit a continuance of the same. All persons indebted to the firm will please come forward and settle at once.

JNO. J. McKOY,
R. M. ROBERTS,
N. C. WILLIAMS.
Atlanta, Ga., January 15, 1877.

IN retiring from the firm of McKoy, Roberts & Co., I take great pleasure in recommending the new firm of McKoy & Williams to my friends and the public generally.

jan24—d3t R. M. ROBERTS.

MERCHANTS'
Inland Route for Florida.
NO SEA SICKNESS.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
J. B. SCHUYLER,
Captain L. W. BURNS.

BEING elegantly fitted up with state rooms and every convenience of a first class hotel, will sail from Fadie ford's wharf, Savannah, Georgia, on SATURDAY, December 9, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter at same hour, landing at Doboy, Darien, St. Simon's, Brunswick St. Mary's, Fernandina and Jacksonville, connecting with all points in the upper St. John's and Ocklawaha rivers; and at Darien with steamer Halcyon for Ocoose and Ocmulgee rivers on a through tariff. Returning, leaves Jacksonville every Thursday and Monday.

Through tickets to New York for any points in Florida will be received for passage, including meals and state rooms.

Freight taken at lowest rate, and received at all times.

Cash will be paid for all purchases on account of this steamer. Parties are therefore cautioned against contracting any bills for her account.

On her Wednesday trip Schuyler will connect through to Palatka only, touching at Jacksonville and Pilatka on the St Johns. On her Saturday trips will stop at all Landings named above.

J. S. LAWRENCE,
General Agent, Savannah.
J. W. HANCOX,
Proprietor.
jan26—d3mo

J. A. ANSLEY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Corner Wall and Peachtree Streets,
(UP STAIRS.)

HAS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE:

Desirable city residences on Washington, McDonough, Peachtree, and other streets. Also EDGEWOOD, KIRKWOOD and DECATUR property on favorable terms.

Improved and unimproved suburban and country farms on line of railroads and near Atlanta.

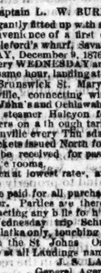
Also, several fine Flour, Grist and Saw Mills near Atlanta.

Also, Gold Lot No 15 in the 12th district and first section of Lumpkin county, and near Nucklesville. Has yielded large amounts of gold and is regarded as very rich.

Also, Lot No. 349 Irlow county, in the 4th district and 3d section, near railroad; said to be rich in manganese and iron ore. jan21-d1w.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED



PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE
Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
jan14—d1aweny,sxs NEW YORK.

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold before the Court House door in the city of Gainesville, Hall county, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the lawful hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One tract situated in the forks of Brown's bridge road and Lawrenceville road, improved, and containing fifteen (15) acres, more or less, formerly the property of Frost, tract, and conveyed by G W Frost to Thos Alexander and B Y Sage.

Also, portion of fractional lot situated in the Chattahoochee ridge, in the 5th district of Hall county, lots numbers 106, 108, 203, 104 and 205, containing 238 acres, more or less, and more fully described in deed of Kenny & Harrington to Thos Alexander and B Y Sage. The said T J Harrington reserving the Gold and Diamond interest during his natural life.

Also, a cert in Hand Right tract on Chattahoochee ridge, adjoining lands of Wm Hood and others, and is situated in Hall county, and is known as the same land having been sold and conveyed to the estate of B Y Sage, deceased, on application of the undersigned, by the Superior Court of Hall county, at the March Term, 1876, and the terms of the Court of Commissioners, May 20th, 1876.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MARINDA T. SAGE,
jan9—d30 Administratrix.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of Pendleton and Palmer is dissolved by mutual consent. H. C. Pendleton assumes all the liabilities and will collect all debts due the late firm.

H. C. PENDLETON,
J. C. PALMER.

HAVING bought out the entire interest of Mr J. C. Palmer, I will continue the business at the old stand, No. 84 Whitehall street. Thanking the public for their liberal patronage in the past I respectfully ask for their support and encouragement in the future.

jan19—d1aw3w H. C. PENDLETON.

STEAM-ENGINES!

More effective and more complete, and more readily adapted to the various mechanical and agricultural uses than any other engine in the market. Practical improvements accumulated from twenty year's manufacturing experience with reputation established and success established.

Send for Circulars, descriptive, and containing testimonials from those using the engine. Address
WOOD, TABER & MORSE
EATON, MADISON CO., N. Y.
nov12—dtuw3wsu

For Sale,

SIX MILES from Atlanta on Railroad boundary of the most beautiful, and productive Farm in the county, containing 100 acres, 40 acres bottom. This farm is level, clear of rock, and lies in the best possible condition, and will sell low in the county; is new, and buildings new, and good. 50 acres cleared. For particulars address C. W COOKE, Stockbroker, on the Street, corner Marietta and Broad.
jan17—d3w2w

Printing.

PRINTING

PRINTING

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

V. P. SISSON & CO.
26 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Neat--Cheap--Prompt

EVERYTHING PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART--FROM A CARD TO A POSTER.

Mercantile and Railroad PRINTING.

Letter Heads, Pamphlets, Cards, Tags, Handbills, Programmes, Bank Checks, Notes, Diplomas, School Circulars, &c., Bill Heads, Envelopes, Statements, Posters, Receipts, Drafts, Bonds, Catalogues, &c., &c.

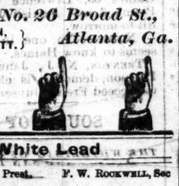
LEGAL BLANKS

of the latest and most approved forms always on hand.

All the Forms in Bankruptcy, including Assignees' Title Deeds.

Orders from abroad will have prompt attention. Address,

V. P. SISSON & CO.,
No. 26 Broad St.,
V. P. SISSON, } *Atlanta, Ga.*
B. F. BENNETT. }



White Lead
W. H. Ga

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The Lumpkin Independent seems to harbor a suspicion that the antiquity of the Hon. Josephus Pesgreen is intimidated us. Probably, but before scrambling to such a conclusion, the Independent ought to wait for the Hon. P. P. to show his head.

—Mr. John Bird, of Whitfield county, recently walloped a Mr. Lim for dispensing the terms of a contract. This is not the first J. Bird that has sat down on a Lim.

—The Ocmulgee river at Macon is on the rise. Water is said to find but few regular consumers in that village.

—Mr. John R. Christian, of Dalton, is in the city.

—Some of the legislators are already alluding to Turnbull as a meteor. He says he hopes they won't retrench the word, and cut it down to meter.

—Putnam county insists voting for Johnson for United States senator.

—Turnbull says he is in hopes that the state officers will live within their incomes, and that the inspectors of fertilizers will devote some of their perquisites to charitable purposes.

—The Darien Gazette says: "Col. George R. Black, of Scriven county, is the handsomest member of the Georgia senate. He makes a most excellent senator, and is admired by all, especially the ladies. It is said that Col. Black will be the next congressman from the first district."

—Numerous cases of pneumonia have been developed in Stewart county.

—Richardson, of the Savannah News, is advertising for a lost sea-bean. It can't be possible that the man has lost his gold-mounted buckeye.

The Savannah News says that Mr. R. R. Bren, general agent of the Connecticutt Mutual Life Insurance company, Monday received a check for $10,055 46 in favor of the beneficiaries of the late Jacob Triest.

—Macon has her eyes peeled for a freshet.

—Prof. A. N. Whitney, who has long been professor of music in the female college in that city, is dead.

—Tupper—the proverbial Tupper—will visit Athens, where it is very probable he will deliver one or two lectures. Is Tupper coming south merely for the purpose of eluding the vengeance of brother Talmage?

—Annie Logan says she is never annoyed by the weather. Thrice happy child!

—Mr. Charles Kennedy Jarrett, of Clarke county is dead.

—The family of Capt. F. S. Fitch, of Griffin, have removed to Talladega, Ala.

—Miss Annie Logan, of Covington, who was in Atlanta the other day, says she admires genius in the abstract, but not in Smith—and all because Smith told her to avoid matrimony.

—Oglethrpe Echo: In November last a mule belonging to Mr. Farmer in this county, fell into a well thirty feet deep. Strange to say, when discovered, the animal was alive, but after much work drawn up, comparatively but slightly injured. It lived until last week, when suddenly, without further notice, it gently passed away. We firmly believe that the mule's death was caused by pure morification at not being able to kick the bottom out of the well, and so decided as a compromise measure, to "kick the bucket."

—Covington Enterprise:—The heavy snow storm and late freezes have done land more good than harm. Rocks all over this county have been decomposed on account of the severe cold weather. This decomposition furnished land with a guano superior to any manufactured. Planters tell us that the fertilizing properties of the stones decomposed are equal to one ton of manure on every acre of land in the county. If a drought does not occur, we may expect the largest yield from the soil that we have had for many years.

—Griffin News:—There are now in the vault in the Griffin cemetery the remains of three ladies, all of whom died very sudden, waiting on the weather to be interred. Miss Freeman, who died some weeks ago, was not sick more than two hours before her death. Mrs. Sutliff, who died last Tuesday, was thought to be in her usual health up to the time of her death, and Mrs J. S. Boynton, who died last Friday night in two hours after she was attacked. Strange to say that all these ladies were members of the Baptist church.

Relief Without a Doctor.

Though we would by no means be understood as deprecating, but rather as recommending professional aid in diseases, there are multitudes of instances when it is neither necessary or easy to obtain. A family provided with comprehensive household specific "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is possessed of a medicinal resource adequate to most emergencies in which medical advice would be otherwise needful. That sterling tonic as corrective inversely remedies, and is authoritatively recommended in cases of indigestion, biliousness, irregularities of the bowels, kidney and uterine troubles, incipient rheumatism and gout, and many other ailments of frequent occurrence. It eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, relieves mental despondency, checks premature decay, and invigorates the nervous and muscular tissue. Sleep, digestion and appetite are promoted by

Special Notices.

Keep's Custom Shirts made to measure,
The very best, 6 for $9 delivered free everywhere
Keep's Ready-Made Dress Shirts,
The very best, 6 for $9, delivered free everywhere
An elegant set of Gold plate collar and sleeve Buttons given with each half dozen Keep's shirts.
Samples and full directions mailed free to any address.
Merchants supplied at same discount as retail.
Trade circulars mailed free on application.
Keep Manufacturing Co., 107 Mercer St., New York.
jan21 6sun1w

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression of nerve action and strength, no energy or courage, the result of mental overwork, indiscretion or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—restores the lost fire and vigor to the entire man—and prevents the ravages of premature decay. Sold by druggists, or sent free by mail on receipt of price, $1 per vial. Pamphlet free. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York.

ALLCOCK'S

Porous Plasters

ARE UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTHENING, SOOTHING, CURATIVE AND PAIN-RELIEVING QUALITIES.
IMITATIONS.
Dr. BRANDRETH, Prop't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

Humphreys' Specifics.

THE MILD POWER
CURES
HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Every single one proves the PERFECT, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT remedies known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each one is precisely the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

		Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Face-ache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Biliousness,	25
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	Croup, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague,	50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	50
18.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms,	50
32.	Sufferings at Change of Life,	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, Chemical Sore Throat,	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions, $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 5 00
Any Single Specific sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co., Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
For Sale by all Druggists.

COLLIER & VENABLE,
THEO. SCHUMANN,
Agents for Atlanta.
dec22 deod2wly-B tmr

Marshal's Sales for February, 1877.

WILL be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1877, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, for city taxes for the year 1876.

Levied upon as the property of Mrs Mary A Fry; also

City lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing 3/4 acre, more or less, on Forsyth street, adjoining Peachtree and Baker; mayor and council vs Jane Grogan col'd; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 52, containing 3/4 acre, more or less, on Pine and Terry streets adjoining Domestic S. M. Co and Knight; mayor and council vs Walter D. Glynn; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing 4 acres, more or less, on Irwin, Jackson and Wheat streets, adjoining Dr. Green and Byrd; mayor and council vs Life Association of America; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 3/4 acre, more or less, on Brotherton street, adjoining the brook to Sewell; mayor and council vs Mrs Annie Mann; also,

City lot in ward 2, land lot 68, containing 10 acres, more or less, on Washington street, adjoining Marsh and Morrison; mayor and council vs N. McLendon; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 68, containing 3/4 acre, more or less, on Connally street, adjoining Plant and Thomason; mayor and council vs Andrew Miller, col'd; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 88 containing 3/4 acre, more or less, on Simpson and Haynes streets, adjoining Turner and Cason; mayor and council vs Wm Connally, col'd; also,

City lot in ward 3, land lot 78, containing 35x105 feet, more or less, on Bread street, adjoining Boyd and Phillips; mayor and council vs Wm Pulphus, col'd; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 20, containing 3/4 acre more or less on Factory and Tindall street, adjoining Purse and Thomas; mayor and council vs Mrs A Rich; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 50x70 feet, more or less, on Behold street, adjoining Ly ch and Ryan, mayor and council vs John C Rogers; also,

City lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing 3/4 acre, more or less on Hay, east Hunter street, adjoining Sears; mayor and council vs Mrs N G Spencer; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing 60x200 feet, more or less, on Jackson and Blackburn streets, adjoining Jennings; mayor and council vs F S Rankin; also,

City lot in ward 4, land lot 77 containing 35x100 feet more or less on Mitchell street adjoining Dysart and Shaver; mayor and council vs Robert C Craig; also,

WM. H. HOLCOMBE,
jan7—dawlw City Marshal

$20. $50, $100, $200, $500

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall St., New York make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to ten fold the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable Stock Privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent.
Circulars and Weekly Reports sent free
oct31—dawly

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Williams, Langston & Crane, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
THOS. L. LANGSTON,
BENJ. E. CRANE.
Atlanta, Ga., January 3, 1877.

THE undersigned have this day formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission and Wholesale Grocery business in the city of Atlanta, Ga., under the firm name of

LANGSTON & CRANE,

in which Thos. L. Langston and Benj. E. Crane, of Atlanta, Ga., are the general partners, and Geo W. Williams, of Charleston, S. C., the special partner. The latter having contributed to the common stock the sum of fifty thousand dollars. Said partnership to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1878.

THOS. L. LANGSTON,
BENJ. E. CRANE.
General Partners.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
Special Partner.
Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3, 1877.
jan4—dcodw

WINSHIP IRON WORKS
SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS
MILL GEARING
SHAFTING, PULLEYS &C.
HORSE POWERS, CORN & WHEAT MILLS
THE CELEBRATED
WINSHIP COTTON GIN.
THE WINSHIP COTTON PRESS
FOR STEAM, HORSE, OR HAND POWER
ADDRESS WINSHIP & BRO.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS ATLANTA GA.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives.

YOU are invited to call at T. F. Grady's Jail, (read Ala House, 62 Alabama street, near Gate R. R. Depot, and be assured that your SPIRITUAL COMFORTS WILL BE SHARED FOR. You will find Pure Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, Gins, and Pure Whiskies, Headquarters for Pure Apple Cider. A hearty welcome to all while in the city.
jan14-dtjanst T. F. GRADY.

B. WOODWARD & CO.,

Cotton Brokers

We have special business with our friends in New York for purchase and sale Future Contracts.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia, to elect Athens, on the first day of February next, to elect a Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture, in place of Sp. Pendleton, deceased.

WM. L. MITCHELL,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
jan25—6t

Georgia Railroad Schedule.

Day Train.

Leaves Atlanta	9 30 a m
Arrives Augusta	5 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 00 a m
Arrives Atlanta	4 50 p m

Night Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 50 p m
Arrives Augusta	7 25 a m
Leaves Augusta	6 30 p m
Arrives Atlanta	4 00 a m

Athens Branch.

Day Train.

Leave Athens	9 00 a m
Arrive Union Point	11 05 a m
Leave Union Point	1 50 p m
Arrive Athens	4 25 p m

Night Train.

Leave Athens	9 30 p m
Arrive Union Point	12 35 a m
Leave Union Point	3 05 a m
Arrive Athens	6 50 a m

Washington Branch.

Day Train Daily—Sundays excepted.

Leave Washington	9 00 a m
Arrive Barnett	9 50 a m
Leave Barnett	3 40 p m
Arrive Washington	4 1 p m
Covington Accommodation—Sundays excepted	
Leave Atlanta	5 00 p m
Arrive Covington	6 35 p m
Leave Covington	5 25 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 50 a m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad

TIME TABLES.

To take effect Sunday, Dec. 10, 1876, 10.56 a m

No. 1 Mail and Passenger Train—Going

STATIONS.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
Atlanta		11:00 a m
West Point	3:08	

No. 2 Evening Mail and Pass. Train—In

West Point	12:10 p m
Atlanta	4:32

No. 3 Mixed Freight and Pass. Train—Out

Atlanta	4:30 p m
West Point	11:30

No. 4 Mixed Freight and Pass Train—In

West Point	2:00 a m
Atlanta	8:30

No. 5. Day Freight Train—Outward.

Atlanta	7:00 a m
West Point	2:25

No. 6. Day Freight Train—Inward.

West Point	8:00 a m
Atlanta	8:30

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent

Western & Atlantic Railroad Co.

In effect December 17th, 1876

No. 1—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	4:30 p m
Leave Cartersville	6:42 p m
Leave Kingston	7:11 p m
Arrive at Dalton	8:48 p m
Arrive at Chattanooga	10:20 p m

No. 3—Daily

Leave Atlanta	7:00 a m
Leave Cartersville	9:30 a m
Leave Kingston	9:58 a m
Arrive at Dalton	11:07 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	12:45 p m

No. 2—Daily.

Leave Chattanooga	4:20 p m
Leave Dalton	5:55 p m
Arrive Kingston	7:41 p m
Arrive Cartersville	7:41 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10:10 p m

No. 4—Daily.

Leave Chattanooga	8:00 a m
Leave Dalton	4:45 a m
Arrive Kingston	6:26 a m
Arrive Cartersville	6:59 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9:35 a m

No. 12—Daily except Saturday.

Leave Chattanooga	12:30 pm
Leave Dalton	12:30 am
Leave Kingston	4:19 am
Leave Cartersville	6:07 am
Arrive Atlanta	9:40 a m

SCHEDULE

North Eastern Railroad.

ON and after Monday, November 6, 1876, trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave Atlanta	6:45 a m
Arrive at Lula	8:15 a m
Leave Athens	5:00 p m
Arrive at Lula	7:30 p m
Leave Lula	7:30 a m
Arrive at Athens	10:00 a m
Leave Athens	3:20 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	5:00 p m

Close connection both ways with trains on the Air-Line Railroad.

J. M. EDWARDS,
Athens, November 6, 1876 Superintendent.

Atlanta & Richmond AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

COMMENCING

Sunday, October 8th, 1876

Only One Change between Atlanta and New York.

LEAVE ATLANTA

4:55 p. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger.
7:20 a. m. Daily (except Sunday)—Freight and Accommodation.

ARRIVE ATLANTA:

10:15 a. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger
7:10 p. m. Daily (except Sunday)—Freight and Accommodation.

Express Passenger Trains going East make close connections at Danville for Lynchburg, Washington, and all Eastern Cities, and at Richmond for Washington and all Eastern cities, arriving at all points East, by either line.

Ten Hours in Advance

of trains leaving Atlanta, in the evening, by any other line.

Express Passenger Trains West make connections at Richmond and Danville with trains leaving New York at 12:05 p. m., arriving in Atlanta

Nine Hours in Advance

of any other line.

Entire Trains, including SLEEPERS and PARLOR CARS, will run through to Richmond without change. Day Coach and Sleeping Car between Atlanta and New York without change. Passengers holding through ticket be entitled to privilege of Parlor cars without extra charge.

JOHN B. PECK,
oct10—dtf Superintendent

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., December 1, 1876.

ON and after Sunday, December 3, passenger trains on the Central, Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 30 a m
Leaves Macon	3 05 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 35 p m
Leaves " for Atlanta	7 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	2:00 p m
Accom. train	2:30 a m
Arrives at Albany	9 45 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	9 45 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 00 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 00 p m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line for all points North and West.

Eufaula train leaves Macon daily, except Saturday, as above, making connection for Albany Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights.

Columbus accommodation leaves Macon for Columbus daily except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	12 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 10 p m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	6 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at	1 30 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	6 05 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 50 a m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	6 00 a m
Arrives at Albany	2 05 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	2 40 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 30 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Richmond Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western Railroad of Alabama, and Mobile and Girard Railroad.

Train for Albany runs out on Blakely Extension on M. W. except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 45 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	2 15 a m
Leaves Albany	7 00 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	12 30 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	7 50 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	7 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7:11 45 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No 3 from Savannah and change at Macon. The Milledgeville and Eatonton train runs daily, except Mondays.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon.
Washington Special, 2nd.
St. Louis Times.

Rome Hotel.

J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.

Broad street, Rome, Ga.

IN the principal business part of the city, in the close of railroad. No Omnibus needed. New and clean from bottom to top.
jan11—dtf

Fulton Sheriff Sales

February, 1877.

WILL be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1877, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

City lots and tracts of land lying and being in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, to-wit: A city lot known as block No. 15 of original land lot No. 66, surrounded by Irwin, Jackson, Old Wheat and Rolling Mill streets, containing ten acres, more or less, except seventy feet on the corner of Irwin and Rolling Mill streets, being the northeast corner, on which the St. John's Methodist church is situated; also, a city lot known as the east half of block No 14, of original land lot No 66, surrounded by Irwin and Jackson streets, and Old Wheat street and Dearing's lot, except 76 feet by 240 feet heretofore sold to W. C. Lawake, now occupied and owned by Capel and others, on the southwest corner heretofore deeded to Isaac Devine, reference being the line. The above two city lots are in the city of Atlanta, and contain fifteen acres, more or less, and are the premises above set forth. Also, a city lot on Collins street described as follows: Commencing at Mrs Mary D Robinson's lot, one hundred feet from the northeast corner of Currier and Collins streets, and running north on Collins street thirty-five feet, more or less, to J D Pagan's line or lot; thence east one hundred feet, more or less, to the rear of Pagan's lot; thence north one hundred feet to J T Grant's lot; thence east five hundred and two feet, more or less, to Calhoun street; thence south along Calhoun street, two hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the lot of Mrs Hodgson's lot one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence west along Carrier street two hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less to Sallie Waller's lot; thence north one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, along said Sallie Waller's lot; thence west one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, along said Sallie Waller's lot; thence south along Sallie Waller's lot to Carrier street; thence west two hundred feet to the first mentioned lot. Levied on as the property of Mrs Hodgson's lot one hundred feet; thence north on Mrs Hodgson's lot one hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to Calhoun street; thence south along Calhoun street, two hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the lot first described. Also, a city lot on Jackson street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less to Sallie Waller's lot; thence north one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, along said Sallie Waller's lot; thence west one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, along said Sallie Waller's lot; thence south along Sallie Waller's lot to Carrier street; thence west two hundred feet to the first mentioned lot. Levied on as the property of Mrs Hodgson's lot one hundred feet; thence north on Mrs Hodgson's lot one hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to Calhoun street; thence south along Calhoun street, two hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the lot first described. Also, a city lot on the north side of Peachtree road at Jesse Wood's lands, and running thence north and on three hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to Ira R Foster's line; thence in a southwesterly course along Foster's line thirteen hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to Jesse Wood's line and thence along Wood's line two thousand and eighty-four feet to the beginning point on Peachtree road; being a portion of land lot 109, of the 17th district of Fulton county, containing 25 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Elizabeth Wood, deceased, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior court in favor of Hunnicutt & Billingsley vs John G. Westmoreland, trustee etc. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the second district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, being the south half of original land lot No. 285, containing one hundred and two and one-half acres of land, more or less. Also, the south half of original land lot No. 277, containing 202½ acres, together with all the improvements thereon. Levied on as the property of Robert Widdows, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior court in favor of Mrs Isabella Ledford et al vs Robert Widdows. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, known in the plan of the Schofield survey as lot No. 4 in the subdivision of the Orpunt lot, and fronting 50 feet on Bell street and extending back 138 feet more or less, being part of land lot No 84 of originally Henry now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of defendant Jesse Wood to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Justices' court of the 1026th district G M, in favor of M C Carroll vs R C Woods, Levy made by W S Walker, D T, vs James S and Bridget Lynch.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 17th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, and fronting on Davis street, in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Brumbling and Myers, part of land lot No 83, in the 17th district of original Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, the same being one-half acre, more or less, and now occupied by defendant. Levied on as the property of R. E. Gardner, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Justices' court of the 1026th district G M, in favor of Clark Howell, jr., trustee, vs. R. E. Gardner.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and fronting four feet on Peters street and extending 29 feet each and the 31 feet; also No 4, having a front of 21 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet; also No 5, fronting 21 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet; also No 6, fronts 25 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet. Nos 4 and 6 have small houses on them. Nos 5 and 8 having each a front of 21 feet and 9 inches and on Hill's avenue extend north 93 feet. Also, lots Nos 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, (that is Nos 9 to 18, inclusive) fronting 50 feet on Hill's avenue and running back 100 feet; also, four lots fronting on Hackett street, each 50 feet, more or less, and extending back 100 feet, being Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 and 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, (that is Nos 1 to 18, inclusive) fronting 50 feet on Hill's avenue and running back 100 feet; also, four lots fronting on Collins street described as follows: Commencing at Mrs Mary D Robinson's lot, one hundred feet from the northeast corner of Currier and Collins streets, and running north on Collins street thirty-five feet, more or less, to J D Pagan's line or lot; thence east one hundred feet, more or less, to the rear of Pagan's lot; thence north one hundred feet to J T Grant's lot; thence east five hundred and two feet, more or less, to Calhoun street; thence south along Calhoun street, two hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the lot first described. Also, a city lot on Jackson street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less to Sallie Waller's lot; thence north one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, along said Sallie Waller's lot; thence west one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, along said Sallie Waller's lot; thence south along Sallie Waller's lot to Carrier street; thence west two hundred feet to the first mentioned lot. Levied on as the property of Mrs Hodgson's lot one hundred feet; thence north on Mrs Hodgson's lot one hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to Calhoun street; thence south along Calhoun street, two hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the lot first described. Also, a city lot on the north side of Peachtree road at Jesse Wood's lands, and running thence north and on three hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to Ira R Foster's line; thence in a southwesterly course along Foster's line thirteen hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to Jesse Wood's line and thence along Wood's line two thousand and eighty-four feet to the beginning point on Peachtree road; being a portion of land lot 109, of the 17th district of Fulton county, containing 25 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Elizabeth Wood, deceased, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior court in favor of Hunnicutt & Billingsley vs John G. Westmoreland, trustee etc. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the second district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, being the south half of original land lot No. 285, containing one hundred and two and one-half acres of land, more or less. Also, the south half of original land lot No. 277, containing 202½ acres, together with all the improvements thereon. Levied on as the property of Robert Widdows, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior court in favor of Mrs Isabella Ledford et al vs Robert Widdows. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, known in the plan of the Schofield survey as lot No. 4 in the subdivision of the Orpunt lot, and fronting 50 feet on Bell street and extending back 138 feet more or less, being part of land lot No 84 of originally Henry now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of defendant Jesse Wood to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Justices' court of the 1026th district G M, in favor of M C Carroll vs R C Woods. Levy made by W S Walker, D T, vs James S and Bridget Lynch.

Also, at the same time and place, the property of John W. Sparks. All that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 78, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and fronting 29 feet each and the 31 feet; also No 4, having a front of 21 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet; also No 5, fronting 21 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet; also No 6, fronts 25 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet. Nos 4 and 6 have small houses on them. Nos 5 and 8 having each a front of 21 feet and 9 inches and on Hill's avenue extend north 93 feet. Also, lots Nos 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, (that is Nos 9 to 18, inclusive) fronting 50 feet on Hill's avenue and running back 100 feet; also, four lots fronting on Hackett street, each 50 feet, more or less, and extending back 100 feet, being Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 and 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, (that is Nos 1 to 18, inclusive) fronting 50 feet on Hill's avenue and running back 100 feet; also, four lots fronting on Collins street described as follows: Commencing at Mrs Mary D Robinson's lot, one hundred feet from the northeast corner of Currier and Collins streets, and running north on Collins street thirty-five feet, more or less, to J D Pagan's line or lot; thence east one hundred feet, more or less, to the rear of Pagan's lot; thence north one hundred feet to J T Grant's lot; thence east five hundred and two feet, more or less, to Calhoun street; thence south along Calhoun street, two hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the lot first described. Also, a city lot on Jackson street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less to Sallie Waller's lot; thence north one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, along said Sallie Waller's lot; thence west one hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less, along said Sallie Waller's lot; thence south along Sallie Waller's lot to Carrier street; thence west two hundred feet to the first mentioned lot. Levied on as the property of Mrs Hodgson's lot one hundred feet; thence north on Mrs Hodgson's lot one hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to Calhoun street; thence south along Calhoun street, two hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the lot first described. Also, a city lot on the north side of Peachtree road at Jesse Wood's lands, and running thence north and on three hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to Ira R Foster's line; thence in a southwesterly course along Foster's line thirteen hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to Jesse Wood's line and thence along Wood's line two thousand and eighty-four feet to the beginning point on Peachtree road; being a portion of land lot 109, of the 17th district of Fulton county, containing 25 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Elizabeth Wood, deceased, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior court in favor of Hunnicutt & Billingsley vs John G. Westmoreland, trustee etc. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

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Also, at the same time and place, the property of John W. Sparks. All that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 78, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and fronting 29 feet each and the 31 feet; also No 4, having a front of 21 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet; also No 5, fronting 21 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet; also No 6, fronts 25 feet on Peters street and extends back 100 feet. Nos 4 and 6 have small houses on them. Nos 5 and 8 having each a front of 21 feet and 9 inches and on Hill's avenue extend north 93 feet. Also, lots Nos 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, (that is Nos 9 to 18, inclusive) fronting 50 feet on Hill's avenue and running back 100 feet; also, four lots fronting on Hackett street, each 50 feet, more or less, and extending back 100 feet, being Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 and 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, (that is Nos 1 to 18, inclusive) fronting 50 feet on Hill's avenue and running back 100 feet; also, four lots fronting on Collins street described as follows: Commencing at Mrs Mary D Robinson's lot, one hundred feet from the northeast corner of Currier and Collins streets, and running north on Collins street thirty-five feet, more or less, to J D Pagan's line or lot; thence east one hundred feet, more or less, to the rear of Pagan's lot; thence north one hundred feet to J T Grant's lot; thence east five hundred and two feet, more or less, to Calhoun street; thence south along Calhoun street, two hundred and seventy-eight feet, more or less, to the lot first described. Also, a city lot on Jackson

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

Developed Another

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.

GEO. McNAUGHT & CO.

Weekly Constitution for sale

jan22-dtf

Worm Like Worm IS Cured

Cholera Infantum Prevails everywhere, and every mother of some disease during their life [illegible] their object is to get well now to stay well. That no person in this world that is a [illegible] Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, etc., can take Simmons's Anodyne Flowers without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and be convinced. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will satisfy you.

HEWE, RANKIN & LAMAR,

oct27-dawlyeow1* Wholesale Agents

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Decisions for the July Term, 1876, are now ready. To regular subscribers the pamphlet will be furnished at $4 00 per copy; and $3 00 to those who are not. jan14-dtf

Write Fine Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mantels, Mouldings, etc., at the lowest prices and of the best quality. All orders will have our prompt attention.

TENNENT & ASHLEY,

31 and 33 Broad street, near Bridge.

JACKSON & AV'S,

sep16 dsmo-n-t-1 36 Decatur street.

Coal Creek Coal

With daily receipts I am prepared to fill all orders for the above Coal, at lowest market price, either by the car load or less quantity. JNO F EDWARDS, Agent,

Marietta street and 90 Broad street.

jan18—d1w

New Advertisements.

Special bargains—Marcus A Bell & Son.

Social notice—Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

Members of the legislature—C W Motes.

Ill room house for rent—Turner & Braumuller

Central wood lace for sale or rent—J G Reyno'ds

New vegetables—J M P Carlton & Son.

Meal for sale—Marcus A Bell & Son.

Reduced prices—Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

Mortgage sale—George T Fry.

Residence for rent—Mar us A Bell & Son.

Chromotype—Motes's gallery.

Stone mansion for sale or rent—C Jones.

Globules—Dr J H McLean.

Carpets—Furchgott Benedict & Co.

Removal—Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

Dr Bull's cough syrup.

Boarders—38 Larkin street.

Notice in bankruptcy—A B Culberson.

Finest pictures made—Motes' gallery.

Dress goods—Furchgott, Benedict & co.

TIRED OF LIFE.

SUICIDE OF A FEDERAL SOLDIER

Ounces of Laudanum and a Quiet Sleep.

Monday morning, about noon, there occurred at McPherson barracks, in this city, a most deliberate and lamentable instance of self-destruction it has ever been our duty to chronicle.

The quiet of the barracks was suddenly broken by the rumor that Sergeant Tom Waters had taken laudanum, and was in

A DYING CONDITION.

The surgeons went immediately to the rescue of the unfortunate man, and found him in a terrible stupor, from which they despaired of rescuing him when they saw by his side a two-ounce phial labelled "laudanum," the contents of which he had swallowed. The stomach pump and all the agencies of medicinal skill were at once called into requisition, but their power was unable to cope with the strong hand which had laid its grip upon the poor man. At last when every expedient had been tried, and every remedy spent its energy in vain, it became evident to all that the

DOOMED MAN

was about to meet the fate his own hands had prepared. About eight o'clock he calmly breathed his last surrounded by his late comrades and the physicians whose utmost endeavors and most cunning skill had been defied by the terrible poison.

The deceased man bore a good name in his command and his decease was sincerely mourned. He was born in one of the western states and entered the army at the beginning of the war. He was ever a brave and faithful soldier and wherever he was called by the commands of his superiors he bore his part well. During the war, and for some years afterward, he ranked as a first sergeant.

He has been stationed here for the past two years, and was a duty sergeant in company A up to a few weeks since.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACT.

About two months ago, Company A was ordered to Florida, as trouble was apprehended in that quarter. Sergeant Waters was not carried with the company on account of his feeble health. About this time his term of service expired, and, as he was fifty-five years old, and had recently been in bad health, his application to re-enlist was refused. This plunged him into a deep despondency, from which he never recovered. He lived among the soldiers, as usually, and was kindly treated by all. but life seemed to have lost both its pleasure and inspiration for him, and he usually remained apart from all companionship. It seems that some of his friends feared that he would end his own life, but their kind vigils were not close enough to prevent the

FATAL ACT.

It is said that one cause of his great despondency of late was that he owed about $150 to various parties and on account of his failure to obtain a place in the army after the expiration of his term, he had no means of paying it. To the unfortunate man life became a burden without alleviation; its pleasures gone; hope blighted; the close of existence drawing nigh with no ray of hope to break the gloom; and circumstances seeming to conspire to aid in his misery. Let all utterances as to his rash act be tempered with Christian charity. Let him who would judge harshly "put himself in his place" and look at the awful situation in all its bearings.

A SOLDIER'S REST.

Yesterday afternoon the corpse was carried to the depot by an escort of soldiers headed by the Post band. The remains were carried to Marietta, where they will be interred in the United States soldier's cemetery.

This is the last scene in one of the most pathetic suicide we have ever know. No wild enthusiasm of reckless youth buried on its doom; no fierce mania dealt the fatal blow; but weary of life, and lost forever to its hope and pleasures a poor fellow determined it to be a losing game and "threw up his hand."

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Are invited to call at my Gallery, No. 33 Whitehall street, and sit for their Photographs. Every member will be entitled to a duplicate picture of himself free of charge.

Respectfully, C. W. MOTES.

jan25—d2t

The Catholic Fair.

The bright sunshine of yesterday and cool air dried the streets considerably and last night the beautiful hall of Kidd's Centennial building was thronged from an early hour to midnight. The ladies were all active, and the several tables did splendidly. There was a heavy run on the refreshment table. Balloting was spirited for the several candidates. New and attractive features will be added to-night, and it is expected that there will be such an array of beauty there as will be positively bewildering.

The finest Pictures ever made in Atlanta are now made at Motes' Gallery, 33 Whitehall street. jan25-d2t

Fire.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night the alarm of fire was sounded. This time the flames were at the corner of Luckie and Foundry streets, being the residence of T. M. Potts. The fire caught in the roof of the house. Mr. Potts' family were all in bed at the time. The origin of the fire is unknown. The house belonged to the estate of Mr. W. R. Bell. The roof was destroyed, and the furniture damaged. The fire companies were out and did good service.

Motes' Gallery is the only place where you can get the beautiful Chromotype. The only permanent Picture made—by the Photographic Process. jan25-d2t

200 French Woven Corsets at 50 cents, worth $1 00.

200 boxes Ladies Writing Paper at 12½c.

Best Standard Prints at 7½c.

Wamsutta Long Cloth at 12c.

Lonsdale Shirtings at 11½c.

Lonsdale Cambric at 14c.

Full width Sheeting from 30c up.

Double width Ginghams, 10c, worth 15c.

Full line of Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c., at reduced prices at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S,

No. 33 Whitehall street.

jan25-dtf Atlanta, Ga.

The Wheaton Dramatic Association will give a grand combination entertainment at their hall, in the Barracks, on Friday evening, January 26, 1877. jt

CONTESTED ELECTION.

RUMMOND VS. PITTMAN

Third Day's Proceedings.

The investigation of the contested election for ordinary of Fulton county was resumed before Justice Tool yesterday morning at nine o'clock.

STILLMAN RAY, SWORN.

Was at the polls about an hour at a time several times on the day of election; first came about 10 o'clock and remained one hour; saw several men drinking in a little room up-stairs adjoining the city court room; a negro held the demijohn, and asked several more negroes if they had voted for Harris and Pittman; they said they had; a negro then brought five or six more negroes into the room and told the man with the demijohn to give them a drink; they did not say who they had voted for; heard the negroes talking freely for Harris and Pittman; heard a white man in the room say that he wanted Harris elected. Came back to polls again about 1 o'clock; saw a crowd of negroes at door of same little room. A white man told them he did not have any then, but would have plenty in half an hour; saw several men drinking soon after that, but nobody down drunk; saw no other drinking then; came back again in the afternoon; saw no drinking; have lived in the county several years; have no opinion how many votes the liquor may have influenced it used all day.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Am twenty-three years old; asked only one man to vote for Hammond on election day. Clerked for Law & Mayhew at time of election; went up stairs because some men said there was whisky there; went up to see if it was so, and told Parker if it was so I would vote for Hammond; didn't know who I would vote for when I went to the polls, but had an idea of voting for Pittman. Several men asked him to vote for different candidates, and said they were nice men; liquor was offered me that day; don't know who offered it; I got liquor, but not more than a spoonful; I got it in the same little room; Parker and I both took some; nothing was said to us at any time. There was a negro in the room who asked others as they came in if they voted for Pittman and Harris; that is the reason Parker and I told for Hammond; didn't see Pittman have anything to do with the whisky; don't know Cooper, his clerk; was not on the ground much during the day; saw no voters hindered by threats or intimidation; was not in clerks office that day; was in the marshal's office but saw no whisky; saw one little fight; saw a man fall and somebody said he was knocked down; have voted at many elections at City hall, but only came up and voted and then went back; stayed at last election about three hours; saw several colored men electioneering; some of them had Hammond tickets and heard some negroes hollering for Hammond and "ices and cones"; did not pass the door of the ordinary's office that day; never run for any office; can't say whether Hammond or Pittman furnished the whisky; there were red and white tickets; think the regular ticket was red, think I saw red tickets with Hammond's name on them.

REPORTER.

Have not talked with Hammond since election about what I saw or know; think there are men who do not think it wrong to drink liquor, but who think it wrong to use it to influence voters; I and Parker thought it wrong; saw no drunken negroes working for Hammond; took some of the liquor just to see if it was whisky.

RE-CROSS.

Couldn't swear it was liquor, who that tasting it or smelling it; wanted to be sure about there being liquor up stirs; they said J O Harris had it and I wanted to see, for I wouldn't vote for him if it was true; that was my only reason for wanting to be certain about it; haven't drunk half a gallon of whisky in seven years.

HAMPTON HALL, COLORED, SWORN.

Am 56 years old and have lived in Atlanta since 1860; was here at last election; saw a good deal of treating going on; saw both parties, white and colored treating; mean by both parties Pittman and Harris men; heard some men say the whisky was for men who voted for Pittman and Harris; this was about 9 o'clock in the morning; saw five or six colored men smoking in the hall; somebody asked if that was Ezzard and Hammond whisky, and they said no, that it was Pittman and Harris whisky; the man went up stairs with it; I went then to the privy, where I saw four men with a bottle of whisky, and they were drinking; one man asked me to drink, and and another said "no, he is a Hammond man, he don't drink." I told him I drank sometimes but would not drink in there; some Hammond and Ezzard men went up to the man with the demijohn in his hand and asked him if Ezzard and Hammond had any whisky there; they said they had not seen any; one of them said "by God I mean to ask him if he's got any whisky here;" he met Hammond and asked, and he answered no, and advised him not to drink any then but to come to him at any other time if he wanted a dram, and he would give him one; the man said, "you wanted me to vote for you;" Hammond said "not for whisky, for you see how the thing is going for whisky; I am not running my schedule by whisky;" saw no other whisky about the house at that time; was giving out Hammond and Ezzard tickets about half past three o'clock in the afternoon; a crowd of men had a demijohn of whisky and cigars near the corner by the church; they said the cigars were Pittman's and the whisky Harris's; one of Hammond's men walked up and said "I want a dram;" and the man says, "you can't have it unless you vote Pittman and Harris," but he let him have the whisky; another man said you ought not to drink Harris' whisky and vote for Hammond; a voter came up and the canvassers scrambled over him; he said he would vote as he pleased; that he had come to vote for Hammond and Ezzard and could not read and wanted some one to give him the right ticket; the Harris man says, "I will show you which ticket to vote;" the men got into a dispute, and the man with the demijohn caught the voter and said: "Don't you want a drink?" he then took the voter and brought him and voted him for Harris and Pittman; several of the Hammond men asked for cigars, but were told that they were for men who voted for Harris and Pittman; saw the money paid myself as far as three dollars went at 25 cents a head; I told one of them I did not think he had so little sense as to sell his vote for 25 cents; he said its none of your business; saw voters that came to vote for Hammond taken for Pittman; think two hundred ignorant voters were changed by treating; can't read.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Am a class leader; a mechanic; came to the polls in the interest of Hammond; Always voted the republican ticket; was not paid any thing for working at the polls, nor afterwards; Mr Curtis got me to come; he was candidate for tax receiver; colored people in the second ward told him they would vote for him because he was an independent; he said he would beat Harris; don't think Hammond would make any distinction for color; think he feels for the poor; he would give justice to all men; this is why I voted for him. Our ward meetings discussed the candidates; nothing was said about Hammond putting negroes on the juries; never thought that he would do so; have heard colored people say that negroes ought to be on the juries; had heard that Hammond would do justice to all; Curtis furnished tickets night before the election with his name and Hammond's name on them; we held a meeting at Grant's church Monday night; the preacher was there; something was said about elections after services but don't think the people were told who to vote for; Prince, the preacher, did not tell his people that night to vote for Hammond; said nothing about Pittman; my ward club is a republican club; met every Monday night from the Hayes election to the ordinary's election; no white man was present; Our club was well organized at time of ordinary's election; organized as republicans; I mean republicans supported Ezzard and Hammond; no regular republicans in the field; colored people knew that Ezzard and Hammond were democrats; Hammond is called "ten and cents," because he was recorder once; I called him "ten cents and costs," because I thought him a good man; have heard others do so for same reason.

Court here adjourned to 9 A. M., to-morrow.

Distinguished Visitors.

Judge Henry D. Clayton, of Clayton, Alabama, who was a gallant lieutenant-general of the confederate army at the close of the war and Hon. James L. Pugh, of Eufaula, who came within one vote of being elected United States senator from that state in the recent election, were at the Kimball House last night.

These distinguished sons of our sister state were among the most active campaigners who redeemed Alabama from radical rule, and put her upon the same substantial road to peace and prosperity that our own state had so happily reached on this account. Perhaps they have been summoned to Washington to testify before Spencer's committee to examine into the frauds and intimidation in that state during the late election.

They left for Washington on the Air-Line train at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, satisfied that nothing can be proven against the democrats who were actors in the election referred to. During their stay in our city, Judge Clayton and Colonel Pugh called on Governor Colquitt, and were invited to seats on the floor of the house by a vote of that body. They spoke in high terms of the prosperous and hopeful condition of Georgia, and paid a high compliment to the progress and enterprise of Atlanta since the war. Although this is the general verdict of distinguished visitors the confirmation of it by these honored gentlemen is most gratifying and encouraging.

The Atlanta Convocation.

The Atlanta convocation will meet this morning in St. Luke's church, corner of Spring and Walton streets, at ten o'clock, by which time the holy communion will be administered, and at 7:30 p. m. when the debate on the subject of free church vs. the pew system will be continued. The public are cordially invited.

SWAPPING WIVES.

A NEW WAY TO GET RID OF ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

Transferred from Wife to Son for an Equivalent.

A commercial tourist in his travels through Tennessee came across the following startling story. He saw one of the parties to the transaction:

Father and son, residing in DeKalb county, Tenn., on the Cumberland Mountain, married sisters. Both lived in the same neighborhood, and were widowers at the time of the second marriage. Not long after marriage the son eloped with the father's wife and went to McMinville. The father followed the guilty couple and was about to undertake criminal proceedings against them, when a compromise was effected. The son, in consideration of the transfer of his father's wife to him, conveyed all his right, title and interest in his wife to his father. The wives were willing to the exchange. The son took his new wife, and his son by the first wife, and left for parts unknown in Alabama. The father returned to his wife in DeKalb county. Thus ended the first chapter.

THE COURTS

The Supreme Court.

CIRCUITS:

Atlanta	7	Coweta	11
Southern	3	Rome	1
Oconee	6	Cherokee	12
Albany	15	Augusta	10
Southwestern	23	Middle	9
Pataula	22	Coweta [illegible]	13
Chattahoochee	24	Eastern	24
Macon	28	Brunswick	4
Flint	14		

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,

January 24, 1877.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

No 9 Argument concluded.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Dorsey vs. Sims. Claim, from Clayton. Argued.

W. A. Tigner, J. L. Doyal, J. T. Glenn, for plaintiffs in error.

Speer & Stewart, contra.

No. 3. Withdrawn.

No. 3. Hooper vs. Sells, trustee. Lien, from Fulton. Argued.

Arnold & Arnold, for plaintiff in error.

John L. Hopkins contra.

No. 4. Kimball vs. Nicol & Davidson. Motion, from Fulton.

B. H. Hill & Son, W. S Thomson, John L. Hopkins, for plaintiff in error.

Collier & Collier, P. L. Wynn, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Collier, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

City Court.

JUDGE R. H. CLARKE, PRESIDING.

The following was the business of this court yesterday:

State vs. J. A. Bracka. Petition to reduce bail. His bond was reduced from $500 to $100.

Atlanta National bank vs. Hewlitt & James and Larkin H. Davis. Verdict for plaintiff for $296.

The following jurors were ordered to appear and serve next week: T L Clower, Edwin Pyatt, Jno S Anglin, W G Newman, J W O'Dell, B D Lee, R H Goodman, D H Heath, C A Bowen, Virgil Armstead, J W McDonald, W S Roberts.

Forecasting the Year.

It is a common belief that the character of the weather from Christmas day to January sixth, or from new to old Christmas, foreshadows the weather for the year, each day standing for a month.

A gentleman of this city of scientific turn kept a record of the weather during the days mentioned, and we give the result of his investigations and prognostications:

December 25th, representing January, cloudy and cold; indicating much cold weather.

December 26th, representing February, cloudy and cold; indicating much cold weather.

December 27th, representing March, clear and cold; indicating cold weather.

December 28th, representing April, cloudy, raining and cold; indicating cool and rainy weather.

December 29th, representing May, cloudy and cool; indicating cool and rainy weather.

December 30th, representing June, cloudy and cold; indicating little rain.

December 31st, representing July, clear and cold; indicating dry month.

January 1st, representing August; cloudy and cold; indicating a dry month.

January 2d, representing September, clear and cold; indicating a dry month.

January 3d, representing October, clear and cold; indicating cool, dry weather.

January 4th, representing November, clear and cold; indicating a cool, dry month.

January fifth, representing December, clear and cold, indicating cold weather.

January sixth, representing January, 1878, cloudy, cold and rainy, indicating cold, rainy and snowy weather.

This forecaste of the weather for 1877, and January, 1878, may be thus summed up for the benefit of our farming friends:

January 1877—Cold and snow.

February 1877—Rain, cold and disagreeable.

March 1877—Mild, clear and cool.

April 1877—Rainy and cool.

May 1877—Cool, little rain.

June 1877—Clear, pleasant, little rain.

July 1877—Clear and warm.

August 1877—Hot and dry.

September 1877—Clear, dry, sultry.

October 1877—Clear, dry, pleasant.

November 1877—Clear, cool, dry.

December 1877—Clear, cold.

January 1877—Variable, cold, ice, snow.

Hall's Three-Gallon Jug.

Editors Constitution—GENTLEMEN: In the report of the evidence taken in the contested election case of Hammond vs. Pittman, published in the CONSTITUTION of this morning, it appears from the evidence of one Mr. John M. Hall that I bought on election day three gallons of whisky from him. I desire to say right here that I do not know Mr. John M. Hall, nor did I ever buy from him or any man of his name any whisky on election day or any other day. I have enough to answer for in that line that I am justly chargeable with—much more than I will ever have in the future, should I live to be a hundred years old. Mr. Hall will have to look to some other candidate for his pay for the three gallons of whisky, for I shall not pay it. Respectfully,

J. O. HARRIS.

ATLANTA, GA., January 24, 1877.

Died.

Mrs. Anna Tollison died at her residence on Forsyth street, yesterday morning at two o'clock of consumption. Her remains were carried to Marietta yesterday.

Markham House Arrivals

ATLANTA, Jan. 23.

T J Smith, Oconee; C L Cumming, Forsyth, Ga; John Callaway, Forsyth, Ga; T G Mays, Augusta; Samuel Adams, Ky; C J Edge Talbot county, Ga; Chapin Glass ck, Lebanon, Ky; John B Graves, Ky; B J Mural, Quincy, Fla; H W Mural, Quincy, Fla; J E Kaufman, St Louis; W S Holman, Bow ing Green, Ky; J C Cullens, St Louis; H Bawden, Wm Adley Ky; W J Oder, Ky; Fred D Bush, city; Wm B Leal, Baltimore; Mat O'Brien, Augusta; H H Dunning ton, Ky. Cornelius Willingham, Cartersville; W O Cannon, Cave Spring, Ga; D W Barnett, Madison; T A R Evens, Ga; C Beeks, Griffin; C F Fry, Ga; Lee S Battle, Oglethorpe; J C C Bass, Augusta; R L Holt, Ga; W F Eve, Augusta; E F Slater, S C; P R Young, Savannah; R S Tolbert, Paris, Ky; A Engles, Augusta; J W Yankey, Ky; James A Blance, Thos Gibson, Cedar Town, Ga; Jas S Reed, Madison, Ga; E M Welsh, G J S Newman, city; W H Pleasants, U S survey; Paul Farrer, Ga; J W Swanson, Ky; George W stone, jr, Oxford; F C Foster, Madison; Joan Calville, Kentucky; W C Adams, Tennessee; J S Thomas, Tennessee; J D Strand, son W J Brannan, Georgia railroad; William C Chase New York; J H Hackett, Kentucky; J I Brown, city; William O'Flemming; Balbridge; Samuel Lumpkin, Georgia; F L Freyer, Madetta Georgia; W T Newman, city; W A Order, Kentucky; A Dulen, J B Oder, Kentucky; Shafer, Savannah, Georgia; Alex S Crewin, Athens Georgia; John Brookfield, Charlotte, N C; Wm A Grace, Newnan; M O Bowden, Griffin; W H Harlance, Griffin; N B Atkinson, Madison; A B Sims, Covington; Mattingly & Smith, Ky, N Walden, St Louis, Wm A Lapton, Macon; J W Jordan, jr, Americus; T J Millars, Ky; C T Carne, White Spring, Fla; J D Nipper, Hampton, Ga; J H Nisbet, Milledge, Ga; J D Youngjare, Freeport Ill; Wm H Rose, Savannah; J D Morgan, Kirkwood; J M Russell, F d Donnington, Ky; Chas Pratt, Marietta; H Quigg, Conyers; J Brown Texas; E O Gardingell, N Y; W C Gresty, Va; J W Vancleeves, St Louis; J C Printup Rome, S S Saffold, Madison; W A McCurry, Fairburn; G A Roberts, Madison; W H Hartnell, Griffin; Dr Roberts, Sandersville; T W Hilner, Cartersville; C E Harman, city; J D Hunter, Ga; C A Courier, city; Miss Angier, Miss Fuller, Miss Kendrick, Miss Ida Kendrick, with E S Kendrick; C T Clements, Rome; W T Reagan, Barnesville; J C Barton, Conyers; D E Butler, Madison; W S Haiman, Ky; R T Dorsey, Fayetteville, Ga; N W Smith, S C; M Speers, Tenn; T J Barn, So Ex Co; M Neal, Covington.

J. P. STEVENS,

MANUFACTURING

JEWELER & ENGRAVER,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, 28

WHITEHALL STREET, UP-STAIRS.

jan4—1m, sat

CASTLEBERRY & Co. ARE THE ONLY furniture manufacturers in Georgia. $30,000 worth now in store 44 Whitehall street. Hotels and boarding houses furnished at low rates. Remember we save our customers freight and commissions. dec21-d1 feet cot.

BRAINS IN BALANCE.

BUT THE GEORGIA WISER-MAN THAN EVER UNDECIDED AS TO HIS DESTINY.

FILLED HEAD.

Norwood and Hill Take Several Steps Back, While Smith Makes a Forward Waltz, and Marshel V. Johnson Nearly Fills His Dozen.

"The members of the house will rise to receive the senate," said Speaker Bacon in a stage whisper, addressing his rather unruly constituents.

The house arose, with curtsey, and the senate, with

THIN RUFUS LESTER

at the head, marched in two by two, as the animals went into the ark, and took their seats.

And the supreme moment had come. In five minutes the two houses were to make a senator, by the same chum-drum process with which beadles and bailiffs are made. The calling of a roll was to be gone through with once or twice, and two great men were to lie crushed and broken, while one man was to drink the rarest draughts of victory that ever gladden American lips.

IT WAS A DRAMATIC SCENE!

The lobby was crowded with men, whose souls were in their eyes, and who moved about as warriors might move over a battlefield—not noisy, but intense. There was the Augusta lobby, marshalled for Johnson, with a black flag

FLYING FROM THEIR DEBONNAIRE HANDS,

"Down with Ben Hill!" streaked ominously across it—genial Claiborne Snead, with his handsome face, sat with a strange and ugly sternness at the head with Gregg Wright, high-strung as a thoroughbred, and pale as a statue, his white lips clipped close together, and portly old Barnes, the best politician of them all, at his flanks. There was Bob Ely, who walked to the attorney-generalship over more obstacles than

EVER LAY IN THE PATH OF ONE MAN,

fighting Hill as hotly as he had been fought himself. There was the Smith lobby, the best trained and keenest-eyed of them all, coaching their wise horse quietly and driving to avoid "fouls" with anybody, and open-fingered for anything that was afloat. Wes Murphy, the shrewdest handler of the wires that the politics of the past ten years has developed, headed this section with Judge Hall. Treasurer Renfroe and Col. Kenan, a triumvirate hardly one which his inferior, Col. Black, and supervisor Van Estes floundering about like a whale in shallow water, at his back, and watching for something to turn up.

THE YOUNG GAME CHICKS

of the Hill lobby, working in the shade of their older and bigger antagonists, kept their banner afloat, and to the tune with a smartness that challenged universal admiration. There was no "give" in the boys—not a bit! Emory Speer, as much like Henry Ward Beecher in fertility of brain and resource as he is in personal appearance, shared the post of honor with Jim Hank, our Georgia "Dorsheimer." Nothing took in pand, scanned the voters, as a hen would count her chickens; while Frank Alfriend, with his right hand tranquilly buried in the breast of his coat, tossed elaborate syllogisms from between the thumb and little finger of the other, priding himself doubtless on compassing the terrible tumult with a philosophical axiom, and on arranging in logical sequence the startling impulses

THAT LEAPT FROM THE EXCITED CROWD

like gusts from the heart of a storm-cloud.

The Norwood lobby was small but active from the first. Judge Schley, now famous as "the clock and gentle judge," was not in sight, and with Achilles in his tent what warriors could be afield.

And yet there were the Trammells, watching things with trained eyes, and Bill Tumlin burrying about like a young tempest, and pouring his soul through a whisper into whatever ear came convenient

THE GALLERIES WERE PACKED

to their utmost capacity faces known to all Georgia appearing at every hand, and hundreds of ladies brewing light and sparkle into the scene. The audience was quite demonstrative and spanked the floor at a terrible rate.

The senate sat,

A SEMI-CIRCLE OF WHITE FACES,

just beneath the speaker's stand. McDaniel's sober, though full face, full of conscience and painstaking shrewdness, on the left. Near him sat Black as handsome as a picture and as trim as a martinet, and Furman, his mobile brow puckered and strained as he looked over the heads of the contestants, in a far-away search for his tried out favorite. To the right sat Felton, his tall form bowed with eagerness, and Judge Reese, his tired, battered face

WISE IN ITS VERY WEARINESS;

Evan Howell, Hill's trusted manager in the senate, and the wiliest strategist and organizer of victory in the whole state of Georgia; Tom Cabaniss, who handled a political problem as tenderly and as deftly as a lover would coddle the hand of his mistress; Cureton, with a sledge-hammer force on his face; DuBose, studious and decorous: Wilson, full of fight—all these and all the rest were there.

Way back of the Senate,

ITS NOISE-LIKE NOISE STILLED FOR ONCE,

in the pre-storm calmness, that had come like a pall, sat the house resting [nervously on its arms. High above the rest towered Kenison, of Clay, a very giant in form and doughtiness, Smith's especial champion. To his left was Carleton, Hill's trusted lieutenant, full of personal magnetism, the centre always of a circle.

Pat Walsh, wary, intellectual and possessed Black, the one serene and cloudless man in all the house; Colley, a new man, but a strong one, the hero of the toughest battle of the whole campaign; Allen Fort, as pale as wax, nervously stroking his moustache,

HARDLY LARGE ENOUGH TO BE STROKED.

The young bloods seemed to have clumped together, somehow or other, and sat on the left. Among them was Trumbull, the wit, orator and canvasser; Cox, his big eyes flashing silent, and poised as neatly as a bird on wing; Hillyer, full of reserve, strength and wise leadership; Adams, with a strangely handsome, still spiritnelle face; Fry, the hero of the letters,

A HANDKER-CHIEF KNOTTED AROUND HIS THROAT,

the habit of the hustings clinging to him even in his lofty forum, and Cochran, hardly able even in the stress of the moment, to keep his eyes from the ladies' galleries. There was Genphillips, a hale, grizzled veteran, who made Joe Brown governor for the first time; Col. Moses with his massive, leonine head; Whittle, towering like a pine tree of true heart and fanciness fibre; Alfred, who "took his knitting" to the Gainesville convention against Ben Hill and brought it here for him; Sheffield, of Miller, the handsomest man from the wire-grass; John James, with a head that might have graced the shoulders of any statesman, and a host of politicians, gosling and veteran, that blurred before the reporters eyes into one indistinguishable mass, as the president rapping his gavel sharply announced that the general assembly was ready for the duty of

ELECTING A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The president of the senate cruelly shut off the steam on the speakers by announcing that no remarks of a commendatory character would be allowed in making nominations. The announcement of the names of the candidates passed without making any stir, until when Blue, of Glynn, arose like a lisping crow in the corner, and said, "I place in motion the name of

MON DAWSON WALKER, OF WHITFIELD."

This settled the fact that the colored members would clump together on the field once more, and hold the key of the situation tightly locked in their fingers.

Mr. Reid of Putnam, then nominated the Hon. H. V. Johnson. Mr. Polhill, of Jefferson, arose to withdraw Mr. Johnson's name. Mr Turnbull made the point of order that

NO REMARKS WERE ALLOWABLE

upon any nomination. After some squabble Mr. Polhill was ruled in order, and he then made the following announcement:

"While not fully authorized to do so, I withdraw the name of Mr. Johnson."

Mr. Reid arose at once and said, excitedly: "Mr. Johnson is the property of the people of Georgia, and I propose to vote for him."

Mr. Cabaniss announced Gov. Smith in a determined manner, and showed up very pluckily.

"The clerk will proceed with the call of the roll."

And then as the sonorous voice of the clerk rang over the house, and "Asbury" was called, Hill drawing the first blood, five hundred heads went down to paper, and

A DEATH-LIKE STILLNESS BROODED

through the vast audience.

The first flutter was caused among the Hill men by the change of Bryan, of Henry, from Hill to Norwood. The call of the senate proceeded steadily after this. Harkness and Graham going from Smith to Norwood and Gamble not voting. The call of the senate closed with a net gain of two votes for Norwood, a loss of one for Hill and two for Smith. This staggered the Hill men, and they had almost got sand in their eyes when, in a ringing voice that

FLOATED LIKE A CLARION OF HOPE

through the house, Candler, of Hall, coming to the sentiment of his constituents, changed from Norwood to Hill.

This was the saving point. Norwood lost heavily after this vote. Brown, of Fayette, had already gone from his ranks to Smith. Domer, of Quitman, left him as Candler did, and Marshall, of Terrell followed suit.

Johnson picked up a vote here and there, winning two from Hill and the rest from Norwood. His friends were evidently uncertain as to what to do.

Governor Smith gained five votes over his vote of yesterday, it was a noticeable fact that his supporters seemed to be more determined and positive than they were on the day before. Towards the close of the roll Norwood picked up sharply, and the Hillmen shivered slightly. At last, in the midst of painful excitement, "Mr. Speaker" was called and the struggle was over. As soon as it was known that Norwood instead of gaining the five votes he needed, had

FALLEN BACK EIGHT VOTES,

and was thirteen votes off from victory, there was a perceptible exultation among the friends of the other candidates.

We append the vote which was

SENATE.

NORWOOD.	HILL.	SMITH.
Black,	Asbury,	Cabaniss
Bryan,	Brewster,	Chastain,
Bullock,	Bush,	Cody,
Clifton,	Cureton,	Hudson,
DuBose,	Deadwyler,	McAfee,
Felton,	England,	Reid,
Freeman,	Godfrey,	Shewmake,
Furman,	Howell,	7
Graham,	McLeod,	
Harrison,	O'Daniel,	
Harkness,	Ragsdale,	
Hopps,	Rutherford,	
Mathis,	Slaughter.	
McDaniel,	13	
McDonald,		
Newberry,		
Perry,		
Reese,		
Stiles,		
Wilcox,		
Wilson,		
Wesselowski,		
Lester.		
23		

Not voting—Mr. Gamble.

HOUSE.

NORWOOD.	HILL.	SMITH.
Adams, Chatham,	Alman,	Bowen,
Attwood,	Allred,	Brown, Fayette,
Benson,	Aikerson,	Davis, Stewart,
Brewer,	Awtry,	Faircloth,
Brockett,	Bacon, Bibb,	Grant,
Brown, Upson,	Bloodworth,	Hammond,
Burch Thomas,	Born,	Harden,
Burch—Elbert,	Candler,	Hogan, Monroe,
Calloway,	Carlton,	Hood,
Carter,	Cloud,	Johnson,
Case,	Cochran,	Miller,
Causey,	Colbert,	Oattis,
Collins,	Cox, Troup,	Peacock,
Cox, Bryan,	Davis, Houston,	Rawlins,
Dawson,	Daniel, Harris,	Robson,
DeLoach,	Dozier, Quitman,	Tumlin,
Evans,	Dudley,	Walsh,
Fletcher,	Dugger,	Wall,
Fort,	Duke,	Wilson,
Frederick,	Fry,	Wooldridge,
Freeman,	Gray,	20
Gaskin,	Glover, Twiggs,	
Glover, Twiggs,	Harrell,	
Glover, Jones,	Hawes,	
Hagan,	Hewell,	
Hall,	Hollis,	
Hamilton,	Hogan, Carroll,	
Hughes,	Humber,	
Johnston,	Hutchins,	
Jones, McDuffie,	James,	
Kendrick,	Jones, Polk,	
Key,	Jordan, Pulaski,	
Kirby,	Kinsey,	
Knox,	Leach,	
Lang,	Marshall,	
Mallette,	Mathews, Pike,	
McDonald,	Mathews, Talbot,	
McRae,	Maund,	
Mobley,	McAfee,	
Moore,	McIntyre,	
Northen,	Mesen,	
Owensby,	Murray,	
Paul,	North,	
Pearson,	Penn,	
Peek,	Phillips, Carroll,	
Perkins,	Phillips Cobb,	
Paine,	Pickett, Rabun,	
Pitcher,	Pickett, Gilmer,	
Powell,	Pope,	
Price,	Puckett,	
Reid, Morgan,	Ragsdale,	
Reese,	Roper,	
Richardson,	Sheffield, Miller,	
Robinson,	Smith, Oglethorpe,	
Rouse,	Sheffield, Early,	
Russell,	Sikes,	
Scruggs,	Simms,	
Shaw,	Smith, Echols,	
Sheffield, Early,	Smith, Talbot,	
Sikes,	Smith, Butts,	
Simms,	Stewart Taylor,	
Smith, Echols,	Strickland,	
Smith, Talbot,	Thomas,	
Smith, Butts,	Vick,	
Stewart Taylor,	Walton, Burke,	
Strickland,	Willis,	
Thomas,	Williams,	
Vick,	Wollhitz,	
Walton, Burke,	Wallingham,	
Willis,	Wilcox,	
Williams,	73	
Wollhitz,		
Wallingham,		
Wilcox,		
65		

The following votes were cast for Hon. H. V. Johnson: Messrs Black, Branch, Colley, Corker, Davis of Bibb, Fortner, Gresham, Jordan of Hancock, McGar, Reid, of Putnam, Turner, Dawson A. Walker received the following votes: Messrs. Adams, of Lee, Bacon, of Liberty, Blue, Bunts.

Not voting in house, Goodrum and Wade.

Norwood's total, 96; Hill's, 78; Smith's, 27; Johnson's, 11; Walker's, 4.

MR. NORWOOD'S CIRCULAR.

Mr Norwood has circulated the following circular:

To the General Assembly:

I have never in my life, in any speech or writing consumed five minutes in talking of myself, but I ask your indulgence for claiming your attention for a few minutes.

After a public service of nearly six years, I have come before you with my record made up. The people have found no fault with it, but on the contrary, so far as I know, have approved. My course has been consistent, my positions always easily understood; my utterances free from doubtful construction, and I have all the while stood in even line with the democratic